THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES,
[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES,
[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Large Number of Private Bills Passed by the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SYSTEM REMODELED

Mr. Breckinridge Declines Being Minister to Spain.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR DODGE.

COLT'S PATENT EXTENSION

ANOTHER PECULIAR DEBATE.

THE ENACTING CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

How the Appointment of Senator Dodge is Received.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, Feb. 9.*

The appointment of AUGUSTUS CÆSAR DODGE, Senator from Iowa, as Minister to Spain, is received with universal astonishment, not to say disgust. It is suggested that in this selection the Administration commenced with King Stork of the Fens, and has ended with King Long. The Democratic Senators freely condemn it, although many of them had been, a few days ago, invigorated into singing a recommendation of Mr. DODGE to some office. But nobody dreamed he aspired to a minister. S.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

This being private bill day, on motion of Mr. WADE, it was agreed that such bills only as should obtain no objection should be taken up before 2 o'clock.

The following Senate bills were then passed: Nos. [illegible] and House bills [illegible] 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79,

… offensive and offensive, would respond neither to the spirit of the federal pact nor to the position assigned to Germany as a European Power; that it would outstep even the limits which Article 47 of the final act of Vienna defined as to its eventual cooperation, and that on that account the august Courts which he represented could not vote for the adhesion. Faithful to this view the Plenipotentiary of Mecklenburg abstained from voting at a later period when the Diet was called upon to pronounce itself upon the additional article of the 27th of November.

It is to be regretted, M. le Baron, that the very correct language of M. D'OERTZEN did not prevail in the Federal Assembly. His object was to spare Germany the complications which the Cabinet of Vienna is laboring more and more to make it responsible for. You are aware that our august master has always carefully avoided any interference (ingérence) in the questions submitted to the deliberations of the Diet, and which are exclusively under its cognizance.

But His Imperial Majesty cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing to the two Grand-Ducal Courts how much he appreciates their noble attitude in presence of a policy which, under the pretext of assuring the return of peace, tends to make the present war a struggle which will embrace the whole of Europe.

Be so kind as to convey to their Royal Highnesses the expressions of interest of our august master in the most suitable manner you may deem it advisable. I am, &c., NESSELRODE.

"The Four Points."

In the present state of the negotiations, it may not be uninteresting to our readers to place, in double position the interpretations of the so-called "Four Points," as understood by the Western Powers and Russia respectively. They are as follows:

WESTERN INTERPRETATION, AS CONTAINED IN THE PROTOCOL OF AUG. 8, 1854.	RUSSIAN INTERPRETATION AS EXPRESSED IN THE NOTE OF NOV. 6, 1854.
The Western Powers will be contented: 1. If the Protectorate hitherto exercised by Russia over the Principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia ceases, and if in future the privileges and immunities granted by the Sultan to these their dependencies be placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers by means of a special treaty with the Sublime Porte.	1. The protectorate of the Principalities on the Danube to be exercised in future by the Five Powers collectively, under the same conditions as those stipulated in their favor by our treaties with Turkey.
2. If the navigation of the Danube be freed from all hindrances at its mouth, and the principles set forth in the act of the Congress of Vienna be duly acted upon and applied in this case.	2. Freedom of the navigation of the Danube, already existing *de jure*, the restriction of which was never contemplated by Russia.
3. If the treaty of July 13, 1841, undergo a revision, with the sanction of all the contracting parties, for the better reestablishment of the balance of power in Europe, and for the purpose of restricting the power of Russia in the Black Sea.	3. Revision of the treaty of 1841. Russia will not object to the abolition of the treaty, if Turkey, as the state mostly interested, consents to the alteration.
4. If Russia gives up her claim of exercising an official protectorate over the subjects of the Porte, to whatever religion they may belong, provided that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia do not mutually agree to take the initiative to obtain from the Sultan the confirmation and due observance of the liberty of conscience of all the different Christian Churches in the dominions of Turkey, and in the common interest of their co-religionists to profit by the liberal intentions so disinterestedly expressed by His Majesty the Sultan, but without lessening the dignity and independence of his throne.	4. Joint guarantee for the civil and religious liberty of the Christian population of the Ottoman Empire, without any distinction of religion, to be given by the Five Powers collectively.

The Russian Interpretation of the Four Points.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 22d of January publishes the following as the basis of the interpretation of the four guarantees as drawn up by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, sent by him before the Conference of the 7th of January, to St. Petersburg, and the acceptance of which by the Emperor NICHOLAS was immediately telegraphed to Vienna. On this basis the Conference of the 4th of January was held, at which a closer agreement (*nähere Verständigung*) between the envoys was attempted. This is the draft of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which had previously received the preliminary approval of the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets.

It is as follows:

1. Abolition of the exclusive Protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, the privileges of those provinces recognized by the Sultan, being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

2. Free navigation of the Danube, according to the principles established by the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, in the article on Fluvial Communications. *Control* of a mixed commission, which would be invested with the *necessary powers* to destroy the obstacles existing at its mouths, or which might at a later period be formed there.

3. Revision of the treaty of July 13, 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire to the balance of Europe. *I do not refuse to come to an understanding, in formal conference for peace, on the means which the three Courts may propose to put an end to what they call the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, on condition that, in the choice of those means, there be not one of a nature to infringe upon the rights of sovereignty of my august Master on his own territory* (*chez lui.*)

4. A collective guarantee of the Five Powers (substituted for the exclusive patronage possessed hitherto by some of them) for the consideration and observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities without distinction of form of worship, on condition that the realization of the solemn promises made in the face of the world by the great Christian Powers shall be a serious and conscientious work, and that the protection promised shall be efficacious and not a vain word.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes the above in French, with the passages in italics as marked.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting of Parliament—Break-up of the Ministry—Resignation of Lord John Russell!!—Official Statement of the Progress of Negotiations.

Both Houses of Parliament reassembled on Tuesday evening, the 23d, after the adjournment.

In the House of Lords the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the subject of issuing medals to the army in the Crimea. The points at issue were, whether rewards should be issued to the whole army, or only to those who have distinguished themselves under fire.

In the *House of Commons*, Mr. LAYARD questioned the President of the Council, "whether he had *any objection* to lay on the table of the House the correspondence that had taken place with foreign powers with regard to the treaty of 2d of December, 1854, and especially any document communicated to the Russian Government concerning the interpretation put by the British and French Governments on the four points, not for negotiation, but for acceptance?"

Lord J. RUSSELL could not say whether or not the correspondence could be laid on the table. He would, however, state generally what had occurred with respect to the four points. In this state the question stands at present, namely: At the end of November the Russian Government, through their Minister at Vienna, declared their acceptance of what are called the four points. On the 2d of December a treaty was signed by France, England and Austria, and on the 28th of December a meeting was held by the Ministers of France, England and Austria at Vienna, with Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Minister of Russia. At that meeting the French Minister read, on the part of his own Government, and of the Government of England and Austria, the interpretation which those three Powers put on the four points, and which should be considered as the basis of negotiation. I will mention only (said Lord J. RUSSELL) that with respect to the third point, it was proposed in that interpretation to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF said that he would not agree to the proposed interpretation of the four points, but that he would ask for further instructions from his Government. Two days afterwards he informed Count BUOL that he had received those instructions, and on the 7th or 8th of January another meeting was held at the office of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at that meeting Prince GORTSCHAKOFF read a memorandum which he said he had received, and which contained the views of his Government. It was replied by Count BUOL, Lord WESTMORELAND, and BARON DE BOURQUENEY, that they had no authority to receive any such memorandum, and that they must require, as the basis of negotiations, the consent of the Russian plenipotentiary to the interpretation of which he had already received information. The Russian plenipotentiary, as Lord WESTMORELAND states in his dispatch, then withdrew the memorandum he had read, and declared the acceptance on the part of his Government of the communicated interpretation as the basis of negotiations. My honorable friend, (said RUSSELL,) will understand that the Russian Government, in accepting that interpretation as the basis of negotiations, of course reserve to themselves the power, when the basis is laid down in articles, to make any objection which they may think fit. The British Government declared that they were ready to enter into negotiations upon the basis mentioned, but no powers are given to the British Minister to negotiate. [Hear, hear.]

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY inquired whether there would be any objection to the production of the protocol of the 28th of December.

Mr. LAYARD also wished to know whether the House should understand whether negotiations were actually going on or were suspended at present.

Mr. BRIGHT asked: Would, when a distinct proposition had been accepted, instructions for the prosecution of negotiations be sent out?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had already stated that the British Government had expressed their willingness to negotiate on the four points, but they could not state anything further. [Hear.]

The Lord Chancellor submitted to the House of Lords letters from Marshal RAGLAN and Gen. CANROBERT, and which were entered on the journals of Parliament.

Resignation of Lord John Russell.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Jan. 26, 1855.

The Earl of ABERDEEN—It is fitting that your Lordships should receive some information of the circumstances connected with the retirement of my noble friend, the President of the Council, from the situation which he held in Her Majesty's Government. That retirement, my Lords, must materially affect Her Majesty's Government, and from the station and character of my noble friend, great importance must be attached to it. I am not fully possessed of all the motives which may have induced my noble friend to adopt this course, but I cannot do better, perhaps, than read to your Lordships the letter containing the offer of his resignation, which I received on Tuesday last.

CHESHAM-PLACE, Jan. 23, 1855.

MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN: Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice for a motion for a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the War Departments conducted by my colleagues, my only course is to tender my resignation. I have therefore to request that you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years past.

I remain, my dear Lord ABERDEEN,
Yours very truly, J. RUSSELL.

According to my noble friend's desire, I laid his resignation before Her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to accept it. I have said, my lords, that I was not fully possessed of the motives—all the motives—which may have induced my noble friend to adopt this course. I was perfectly aware that some time ago—two months ago—my noble friend disapproved, or was dissatisfied with, the conduct of the war, but after the explanations which took place on that occasion, and after his constant activity in sharing the business and preparing the measures of the Government, up to the day on which Parliament reassembled, I was certainly somewhat surprised, as well as deeply concerned, at receiving the letter which I have just read. My noble friend may be at this moment giving—at all events, it was his intention to do so to-day—a full explanation of his motives and of his conduct. It is not for me to do more than to express, which I do most unfeignedly, my deep regret at the step which my noble friend has thought it his duty to take. My lords, no one can possibly feel more than I do the great loss which Her Majesty's Government must sustain by such an event as this. Indeed, many of your lordships may recollect that at the formation of the present Government I expressly stated that I never would have ventured to undertake the formation of an Administration had I not secured the active cooperation and assistance of my noble friend. Under these circumstances, and in ordinary times, I might, perhaps, have myself adopted a different course, but in the present condition of this country, and of the war, and of her Majesty's Government, I felt it due to our own honor, to our own consistency, and to our sense of duty, to meet that motion which is to be made to-night in another place, which will decide whether a censure is to be pronounced upon Her Majesty's Government or not. Therefore, even without the great, and powerful, and almost indispensable assistance of my noble friend, we have thought it due to ourselves to meet the motion so announced, which induced me to take the course I have now stated.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA then entered into a long tirade against the *Times* newspaper and its correspondents in the East, whom he accused of malignant calumny against the army and the generals. At the close of a very excited oration, apparently intended for an open air meeting, he asked whether a free passage had been afforded from England to the *Times* correspondent in any of Her Majesty's ships, and whether that gentleman had been provided with rations at the public expense.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE replied, that in his opinion, the press had acted with great lack of discretion in publishing information from the seat of war, which information was speedily telegraphed to St. Petersburg. On more than one occasion Lord RAGLAN had complained of such proceedings, and in consequence he, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, had remonstrated with the conductors of the London newspapers, though, as it seemed to him, with very little success. With reference to the particular questions put to him by Lord WINCHILSEA, he was enabled to deny the first; for, though a free passage had been granted to the *Times* correspondent, and though that gentleman was actually on board, the Government were apprised of the fact in time to prevent his sailing in the vessel. With regard to the second point, it had only recently come to the knowledge of the Government that the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea had been supplied with rations, and measures had been immediately taken to cut off that supply, so that the gentleman in question would be left to his own resources.

The matter then dropped, and after some discussion between the Earl of DERBY, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, and the Marquis of HASTINGS, as to the date of some minute which had been laid before the House, their lordships adjourned.

Lord LYNDHURST has given notice that on Friday, the 2d of February, he will move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House, the expedition to the Crimea was undertaken by Her Majesty's Government with very inadequate means, and without due caution or sufficient inquiry into the nature and extent of the resistance to be expected from the enemy; and that the neglect and mismanagement *of the Government in the conduct of* the enterprise, have led to the most disastrous results."

Resignation of Lord John Russell.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having been called upon by the Speaker, rose and said: Sir, at the request of my noble friend at the head of the Government, I have postponed to this day the statement which I wish to make relative to my resignation of the office which I lately had the honor to hold—that of President of the Council. I will go at once fully into the matter, fearing that the statement I have to make may be prolonged more than I should wish it to be. On Tuesday last, when I was present in this House, the honorable and learned gentleman the member for Sheffield gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government, whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army. I, of course, had thought it probable that some member might move for an inquiry of this kind. I had not, however, fully considered the course which I should take; that of course must depend much upon the nature of the motion, and I should say likewise upon the quarter from which it might come. The honorable and learned gentleman the member for Sheffield, it is evident, is in a position to evince no hostility to the Government which he has supported; and I cannot conceive that he had any other object than that which we ought all to have at heart—the vigorous prosecution of the war. [Hear, hear, hear.] Now, with respect to the power of inquiry, it is the most valuable privilege of this house. This house has no power of appointment, no power of directing the measures of the Executive; but by the power of inquiry it corrects abuses, reforms mal-administration, and strengthens those institutions which it may seem for a moment to shake. [Hear.] A motion for inquiry, however, may be resisted on two grounds—the one, that there are no evils existing of sufficient magnitude to call for inquiry; the other, that sufficient means have been taken to remedy those evils, and that they will be best cured by other means than by a resort to the inquisitorial powers of this House. Now, Sir, with respect to the first of these allegations, it is obvious that it was impossible to advance it. No one can deny the melancholy condition of our army before Sebastopol. [Cries of "Hear, hear, hear."] The accounts which arrive from that quarter are not only painful, but they are horrible and heartrending; and I am sure no one would oppose for a moment any measure which he thought likely—if not entirely to cure—even only to mitigate those evils. [Hear, hear.] And, Sir, I must say that there is something that, with all the official knowledge to which I had access, is to me inexplicable in the state of the army. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] If you had been told, as a reason against the expedition to the Crimea last year, that your troops would be seven miles from the sea—seven miles from a secure port, which at that time, in contemplation of the expedition, we hardly hoped to possess, and that at seven miles' distance they should be in want of food, of clothes, and of shelter, to such a degree that they should perish at the rate of from 90 to 100 a day, I should have considered such a prediction as utterly preposterous, such an objection as fanciful and unjust. But now we are forced to confess the notoriety of that state of circumstances [hear, hear]. It was not, therefore, by denying the existence of the evil that I could hope to induce the house to reject the proposition of the honorable and learned gentleman. But, sir, I had further to reflect that I was in a position not to give a faint "no" to the proposal—not to express in vague and equivocal terms a wish that the motion might not be carried, or to use any evasion with respect to the letter of its terms. It was my duty—a duty which I trust I have performed when I was in that situation—to stand in the front of the battle, and manfully to take my part in opposing the appointment of that committee. Now, sir, I had then to consider whether I might not give that second reason for refusing the committee to which I have alluded—namely, that measures had been taken, that arrangements were in progress by which those evils might be remedied, and by which the administration of the war would be vigorously and it might be hoped successfully prosecuted. I should have been more disposed to give that reason, because it is obvious that the concession of a committee of that sort—a committee sitting for weeks, and perhaps for months—would be fatal for the efficiency of those military departments which it would chiefly affect. [Hear, hear.] There was, therefore, the strongest inducement, if possible, to put forward such an objection to the inquiry which the honorable gentleman proposed; but I found upon reflection that it was impossible for me to urge with effect, and—according to my conscience—with truth, that objection to the proposal. The House will, I hope, permit me to refer to some circumstances personal to myself, although they hardly come within the scope of the statement which I am making. When the office of Secretary of State for War was separated from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord ABERDEEN thought it right to propose to the Duke of NEWCASTLE to occupy which of the two offices he should most desire; and the Duke of NEWCASTLE, with a commendable ambition, as I think, replied that having exerted himself in fitting out a very large expedition, he should like to remain at the head of that department, and have the direction and ordering of that expedition, and the general management of the war. Lord ABERDEEN consented to that wish, and I was a concurring party to the appointment. At the end of the session the various members of the Government, especially those who are members of the House, dispersed as they used to do, and it appears to me that the dispersion, after the excessive labors of this House, is so necessary to the due performance of the duty, that no one, unless he is in charge of very urgent duties, is to blame for resorting in quest of health to distant parts of the country. I was not in any office which obliged me to take part in the conduct of the war, but during my absence there was scarcely a day in which I did not both receive from and write a letter to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with respect to the occurrences which were daily taking place. It has been said that I went lecturing about the country at that time. [A laugh.] Now, the truth is, that an honorable friend of mine, the member for Bristol (Mr. H. BERKELEY,) had said on the day that this House separated for the holidays, that it would be a great gratification to his friends at Bristol if I would attend the meeting of the Literary Society of that place. The day was settled between us; and when I was coming from the North, being at the house of my brother, he informed me that his neighbors at Bedford would be gratified if I would attend a literary meeting to take place in that town. I complied with these two requests; I did not exhaust much time and study in what I had to say, and I conceive that, as President of the Council, these meetings were not very alien from the duty of promoting education, and it was with a view to that object that I attended to the requests then made to me. [Hear, hear, hear.] But, passing from this to a more important matter, I have to state that, having attended all the Cabinet Councils that were held on the subject of the war, I wrote to my noble friend, Lord ABERDEEN, to say that I supposed there would be Cabinets at the beginning of October, and I should be ready to attend them when they met. My noble friend informed me that he should not return from Scotland till about the 14th October, and on the 17th October a Cabinet Council was held, which I thought it my duty to attend. But in the course of that month and the beginning of the month of November, it struck me that a better administration of affairs relating to the war was required. [Cheers from the Opposition.] I was loth to stir up any difference on a subject affecting in some degree the reputation of a colleague who had not long before assumed office, but still I thought it a duty imperative on me, and a correspondence ensued between my noble friend at the head of the Government and myself, from which I am obliged to read some extracts, in order to put the House in possession of the grounds on which I came to the conclusion at which I arrived on Tuesday evening. The correspondence itself is long, and enters into details on some personal matters which it is quite unnecessary to quote, but I must request the House to listen to the observations I then thought it my duty to make, and the answers given to them. I wished to put the matter in a light that would bear rather the air of a different official arrangement than any displacement of individuals. I therefore stated the question in two points of view; the one regarding the arrangement it was necessary to make in consequence of the pledge given to the House last year, that the whole of the War Department should be considered in order to an arrangement that might provide for its efficiency—the other point of view, that which related to the carrying on the war. With respect to the first point, I said I thought it was of the utmost importance that a person of the rank of Privy Councilor should hold the office in this House upon which devolved the moving of the war estimates, who, by his authority, should be able to answer the various difficult questions which, it was to be foreseen, might come before the House. I will not trouble the House with any details, but I proposed *that the office of Secretary of State and Secretary* at War should be held by the same person. "From *the other point of view*," I continued, in a *letter* dated November 17, "the prospect is equally clear. We are in the midst of a great war; and in order to carry on that war with efficiency, either the Prime Minister must be continually urging, hastening, completing the military preparations, or the Minister of War must be strong enough to control other *departments. There are, of course, the objections* of other Ministers, the plea of other interests to be attended to; but these pleas, and a thousand others that may be advanced in justification of the separate heads of departments, must be forced to yield *to the paramount necessity of carrying* on the war so as to secure the efficiency of each service and the completeness of the means to the end in view." If, therefore, the first considerations I have presented lead to the conclusion that the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the War Department must be in the House of Commons, the latter considerations point to the necessity of having in that office a man who, from experience of military duties, and from inherent vigor of mind, may be expected to guide the great operations of war with authority and success. There is only one person belonging to the Government who combines in himself those advantages, and my conclusion is that, before Parliament meets, Lord PALMERSTON should be the person." [Great cheering from the Opposition.] Lord ABERDEEN requested some days to consider a matter of such importance, and I wrote to him on the 18th to express my concurrence. It was my intention, in writing this letter, to avoid throwing any blame on the Duke of NEWCASTLE—indeed, I think he deserves very great credit for the exertions he has made; but he has not had the authority requisite for so great a charge, and he has not been able to do all that might have been done, from want of the necessary powers of control. [Hear, hear.] Lord ABERDEEN replied—mistaking my proposition, I must say—that he could not agree to it. On the 21st November Lord ABERDEEN writes that my proposal, being founded on the supposed impossibility of the present plan working satisfactorily, and the consequent necessity of a Secretary of State being in the House of Commons, renders the removal of the Duke of NEWCASTLE inevitable, and comes, in fact, to a mere change of persons; that although I might be far from having any such desire, the transaction could receive no other interpretation. Lord ABERDEEN in another part of his letter, states that he did not think that any man could undertake the duties which I propose should be undertaken by one person, namely, those of Secretary of State for the War Department and also Secretary at War, and he considered it to be necessary that a Privy Councillor should be continued in that office, which is connected with the finances of the army, independently of the Secretary of State for the War Department. He stated also—a consideration well deserving attention—that it might be desirable that hereafter some military chief, who might be a member of the House of Commons. Having considered the various objections Lord ABERDEEN had made, I wrote, on Nov. 28:—"I come, therefore, having cleared the ground of all these obstructions, to the real question, what are the requirements of the great war in which we are engaged? Setting aside all historical references both on your part and mine, I think it is quite clear that either the Prime Minister must be himself the acting and moving spirit of the whole machine, or the Minister of War must have delegated authority to control other departments." I went on to give some instances of errors that I thought had been committed owing to the want of control, and I continued:—"The Cabinet has, it is true, in its recent meetings, done much to repair omissions, but a Cabinet is a cumbrous and unwieldly machine for carrying on a war. It can furnish suggestions, or form a decision on a measure submitted to it, but it cannot administer. What you want, then, I repeat, is a Minister of War of vigor and ability; as the welfare of the empire and the success of the present contest are concerned, I have no scruple in saying so. Let Parliament and the country be assured that the conduct of the war is placed in the hands of the best man who can be found to administer it." In answer to this I received a letter from Lord ABERDEEN, dated November 30, in which he says:—"After all, I think your letter certainly reduces the question to the simple issue of the first alternative—the substitution of one man for another. In answer to my suggestion that some consideration was due to the Duke on the part of his colleagues, you say you understand that the Administration was founded on the principle of doing what was best for the public service, without regard to the self-love or even the acquired position of individuals. Undoubtedly that was the case, and I feel assured you will agree with me in thinking that the Duke of NEWCASTLE would be the last man to wish that he should be made any exception to the rule. But I must observe that at the formation of the Government no such office as the War Department was contemplated, and when, subsequently, the Colonial and War Departments were divided, no objection was made to the choice of the War Department by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, nor, so far as I am aware, to his administration of that Department. Now, though objections made on a first appointment may be allowed to carry full weight, it is a very different thing to depose a man who has conducted the business of his Department with ability and efficiency. Undoubtedly the public service must be our first object; but I can see no sufficient reason for such a change, which, indeed, is forbidden by a sense of justice and good faith. On the whole, then, believing that such a change would be of doubtful advantage to the public, as well as an act of injustice and unfairness to a colleague, and thinking that all such changes which are not absolutely necessary only tend to weaken a Government, I must repeat that I cannot honestly assent to the proposal." Lord ABERDEEN wrote to me after coming back from Bristol, and in the uncertainty in which I was as to bringing the subject forward, I, certainly, after a good deal of hesitation, told him that as he had said he could not honestly assent to the substitution, and as I did not wish to change the Government or remove him from his office, I should not press the matter further. I was strengthened in my hesitation by the opinion of others of my colleagues with whom I had for many years, and as to some of them during the whole of my political life, been in the closest intimacy, and who told me that they thought a change was unadvisable, that they thought it would weaken what I intended to strengthen, and that they would, therefore, advise that I should not press for any such change. And now, Sir, when I stand here to justify my resignation, I am told that I have acted with too much haste. I must say that the only doubt that presses upon my mind is whether I ought not at that time to have brought to an issue the question of the change which I had proposed. But amongst those who urged me not so to bring the question to an issue, was my noble friend himself, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who at the time this correspondence took place was absent, but to whom I afterwards showed it, and who urged me, after the objections that the Earl of ABERDEEN had raised, not to press the matter any further. Sir, that being the case with regard to men, I had further to consider what was the case with regard to measures. I have reminded the House that last year a pledge was given that a new arrangement of these military departments should be made, with a view to obtain a better administration. I have had the honor of serving on two commissions, with a view to an improvement and consolidation of those departments. Various reasons have from time to time appeared why such a consolidation should be carried into effect, and now, at the commencement of a war, that which had been expedient became urgent and necessary, and that consolidation was due to the interests of the public and the fulfilment of the engagements which had been entered into with this House. The only change, however, that I was able to announce during the session before Christmas, was, that the Commissariat was to be placed under the War Minister. With regard to any further change, I heard no mention of it until a proposal was made to the Cabinet, I think, on Saturday last. I reflected upon that proposal, and I then went to my noble friend at the head of the Government, and stated to him that I had reflected upon it, that I thought the proposal was incomplete and inefficient, and I gave him paper containing my own views upon the subject. That, the House will observe, was very lately, but I had no reason to believe that my views would be adopted. I had therefore to consider, when I came to reflect, on Tuesday evening last, upon the course which I should take on Thursday, whether I could fairly and honestly say, "It is true, the evils are great; it is true that the brave men who fought at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Balaklava, are many of them perishing from disease, and that the heart of England throbs with sympathy on their account; but I can tell you that such arrangements have been made, a hand of such vigor and efficiency has taken the conduct of the War Department, such a consolidation of offices has taken place, as to enable me to have the whole and the instant control of this Department, so that any supply may be immediately furnished, and any abuses instantly remedied." I felt, I say, that I *could not honestly make that declaration. [Hear, hear.]* I could not say, after what I had written, *(and I only mention this in passing, because I think* nobody will impute it as blame to my noble friend, Lord ABERDEEN, as he had not taken an active part in the direction of the war)—I could not say that there was a person with such power and control, and of sufficient energy of mind and acquaintance with details, at the head of the War Department. *[Hear.] I could not say either that the* arrangement which had been proposed on Saturday *last—that the consolidation of the military departments* had either been carried into effect or was in prospect in such a way that I could pledge the faith of Government to the efficiency of the arrangement. Well, feeling this—giving the matter the *most painful attention—feeling also, as I have* already said, that I could give no faint nor faltering opposition to the proposition of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield, and that I must get up, if I opposed it at all, and stand in the way of that which many would think might afford a remedy for those sufferings and distresses which had been complained of, or, at least, if it failed in doing that, might point out a way for their correction and remedy—feeling, too, that many members of this *House would look for an assurance on my part* which they would be ready to act upon, as they *did so far honor me with their confidence,* that efficient alterations had been made, I was conscious that I would be repaying that confidence with treachery if I gave an assurance of the *kind, knowing it not to be true. [Hear, hear.]* Well, it appeared to me, no doubt, that the members of the Government could hardly remain in office if such a committee as the one proposed were appointed; that it would not be, I will not say dignified, but consistent with the practical good working of our institutions, that there should be a Minister sitting on that bench (the Ministerial bench) to govern the war, and that the military departments should be at the same time constantly overlooked and checked by a committee sitting up stairs; and that the Minister for War should have only to consider what he was to do in order to provide for the ordinary necessities of the war, and to attend to applications from day to day, but must also consider the evidence to be adduced with respect to his conduct five or six months ago. [Hear, hear.] Such a state of things could not be consistent with the efficiency of our administrative system. [Hear.] I, therefore, felt that I could come only to one conclusion, and that as I could not resist inquiry, by giving the only assurances which I thought sufficient to prevent it, my duty was not to remain any longer a member of the Government. [Hear, hear.] It would be competent for others, if they thought either that everything necessary had already been done, or would be done, consistently to oppose the motion for inquiry; but for my own part I feel that I could not do so, and I, therefore, wrote in very short terms, not quite accurately stating the terms of the motion, a note to the following effect:

CHESHAM-PLACE, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

MY DEAR LORD ABERDEEN: Mr. ROEBUCK has given notice of a motion to inquire into the conduct of the war. I do not see how this motion is to be resisted; but, as it involves a censure upon the War Departments with which some of my colleagues are connected, my only course is to tender my resignation. I therefore have to request you will lay my humble resignation of the office which I have the honor to hold before the Queen, with the expression of my gratitude for Her Majesty's kindness for many years.

I remain, my dear Lord ABERDEEN, yours very truly,
J. RUSSELL.

To that note I received no answer; but on the following evening my noble friend informed me that he had been to Windsor with my resignation, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to accept it with the gracious expression of her great concern in doing so. This, then, so far as this immediate statement is concerned, is my case with respect to my own conduct. Those Ministers who believe that they can successfully oppose inquiry—who believe that they are right in respect to what has been done and what is doing—will be perfectly justified in taking the part of objecting to the proposed Committee. I should have been out of place in such company. [Hear, hear.] But at the same time I must say that I have heard that there is a rumor, and I hope a true one, that the arrangement which I proposed in my first letter of the 17th of November, or rather in my subsequent letter—namely, that of placing the seals of the War Department in the hands of the noble Lord, the Home Secretary, has been made. [Hear, hear.] I shall greatly rejoice if that is the case, for I believe it will be of great benefit to the country that my noble friend (Lord PALMERSTON) should hold that office. [Hear, hear.] I shall be glad to think that my retirement from office has in any way contributed to that change, and I believe it must in some way have contributed to it ["Hear" and laughter]; for otherwise I have no doubt that my noble friend, Lord ABERDEEN, with the fairness and candor which belong to him, and which I always found in him, would have answered the letter I have just read, by saying that circumstances had in some respect changed; that that which he could not honestly recommend to the Queen in November he had thought necessary at the present time ["Hear" and laughter]; and that, therefore, my difficulty in opposing the motion of inquiry might be in some degree lessened, if not entirely removed. [Hear.] That cannot have been the case. This must have been a subsequent arrangement, and I shall be very glad if my retirement from the less important office, in the present conjuncture, of President of the Council, could have led to the appointment to the War Department of my noble friend, the Home Secretary, of whom I cannot speak in higher terms than I have already used in one of my letters. [Hear, hear.] Having stated thus much with respect to my position and the position of the Government, I have not regularly any right to go further; but as perhaps I shall take no part in the debate on the motion of the honorable and learned member of Sheffield, and as it is not my intention even to give a vote on the question, I may be permitted to say somewhat more in reference to the present state of public affairs. [Hear, hear.] I should state, in the first place, that I believe that all parties in this House, without distinction—for I will make no distinction whatever—are anxious that the war should be carried on, as the meeting at Leeds declared, by the most vigorous measures, until we can obtain a just and honorable peace [cheers]; and I repeat my opinion that those measures which are the most vigorous for the prosecution of the war, and those terms of peace, which are most decidedly and unquestionably just and honorable, will meet with the most favor from all parties in this House. [Cheers.] I thoroughly believe that if any triumph attends Her Majesty's arms, those who are in opposition to Lord ABERDEEN'S Government will as heartily rejoice in that triumph as the Government themselves. [Hear.] This at least gives great facilities at present for carrying on the Government with success. What further I have to say is, that I do not think that the general aspect of affairs abroad at all warrants the depression which I see it has in some quarters produced. No doubt the accounts which we have received from our camp before Sebastopol are gloomy and disheartening; but, with respect to the great objects of the war in which we are engaged, I believe that our prospects are by no means gloomy. When I spoke on a former occasion with reference to Austria, my language was most erroneously construed to depreciating the conduct and intentions of that Power. Now I wish to give every credit and importance to that which Austria has done. It is in consequence of the large armaments she has made, the equipment of her army to the extent of 500,000 men, the entrenchment and strengthening of points which were weak, and the raising of an enormous force of cavalry—it is in consequence of these preparations that the Emperor of Russia has abated much of his pretensions, has been ready to consent to terms which in last August he utterly rejected, and that he now seriously considers whether or not he will make those concessions which are necessary for the purpose of procuring peace. It is in a degree owing to the admirable ability and, still more, the admirable patience exhibited by Lord CLARENDON in his negotiations [hear, hear] that we have the advantage of Austria throwing her weight into negotiations, with the assurance that if a peace such as she thinks safe for Europe cannot be obtained she will act with the allies, bringing with her the aid of 500,000 men. We have, in the next place, to rely, without the smallest hesitation or doubt, on the fidelity of our ally, the Emperor of the French [cheers,] of whose good faith, besides all other actions and all other assurances I saw and heard such proofs during my last residence in his capital that I cannot have the slightest hesitation in assuring the House that the two countries of England and France will remain united to the end of this great struggle. [Cheers.] Well, then, with these advantages I think we may hope to see one of two things—one, no doubt, more desirable than the other; but the other, at the same time, an honorable course, and one from which we should not shrink—either the Emperor of Russia will make those concessions which will be just and honorable for England, for France, and for the safety of Europe; or, if he should fail in making those concessions, there will be such a force of European arms collected against him that final triumph must attend *those arms. [Hear, hear.] I could not help* expressing this conviction on the present occasion, because I think that, whoever may be Minister, he may rely, first, on the patriotic feeling and loyalty of this House—[hear, hear]—next on the unflinching alliance of the Emperor of the French, and thirdly, on the assistance of the Emperor of Austria, *if honorable terms of peace cannot be obtained.* [Hear, hear.] Perhaps I may be permitted to say, *as I have now left Lord ABERDEEN'S Government,* that I cannot refrain on this occasion from quoting the words of Sir R. PEEL, with respect to that noble Lord, and also from declaring that, in my opinion, they are fully justified. When Sir R. PEEL was leaving office, he said—

"My noble friend has dared to avow that there is a *moral obligation upon the Christian Minister of a Christian* country to exhaust every effort for the maintenance of peace before incurring the risk, not to say the guilt, of war. But *while he has not shrunk from* the manly avowal of that opinion, I will, in justice to him, add this—and it is perfectly consistent with that opinion as to the moral obligation of maintaining peace, while peace can be maintained with honor—that there never was a Minister less inclined to sacrifice any essential interest, or to abate anything from the dignity and honor of this country, even for the purpose of securing that inestimable blessing."

I believe the opinion thus expressed to be perfectly just. My noble friend had entered into this war *not until it was necessary, and it was only* a few days ago that I had a long conversation with him *on the terms of peace with which we ought to be* satisfied; and I must say I entirely concurred in *all he said, and had the fullest reliance* that he would not concur in any peace which is not just *and honorable*, and which *would not be approved* by the general feeling of this country. [Hear, hear.] Perhaps I may say a few words with respect to the Government I have left, and for joining which I have been often taunted. I cannot but say that I look back to my association with many of the measures and acts of that Administration with great pride and satisfaction. [Hear, hear.] I look back, above all, with the greatest pride and satisfaction to that speech of eloquence and wisdom delivered by my right honorable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer when proposing his financial scheme two years ago, and maintaining, as I believe, the true principles of finance. [Hear, hear.] It is a satisfaction to me to think that the splendor of that exhibition was so great as to shed some portion of its brilliancy on those who were his colleagues. [Hear, hear.] I know it was said at the time when that Administration was formed, that those with whom I had always been connected—the Whig party—had not, in the distribution of power, that degree of influence that properly belongs to them on account of their character, abilities, and numbers. It always appeared to me before that period that a very unjust notion had found its way among the public to a very great extent—namely, that the Whig party was an exclusive party and required all power and office for itself, and was not prepared to support any system of administration in which it did not enjoy that monopoly. I must say I think that opinion an unjust one, and the conduct of the Whig party during the last two years fully justifies my opinion. I will venture to say that no party ever behaved with greater honor or more disinterested patriotism than the Whig party, who, during that whole period, has supported the Government of Lord ABERDEEN. It is my pride, and it will ever be my pride to the last day of my life, to have belonged to a party which, as I conceive, upholds the true principles of freedom and the just influence of the people, and, whether in or out of office, it will be my constant endeavor to preserve and to maintain the principles which the great Whig party has laid down. [The noble lord sat down amid considerable cheering from both sides of the House.]

Lord PALMERSTON—It may be probably expected that I should not allow the address of my noble friend to pass without some observation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and, in the first place, I must beg to assure my noble friend and the House that nothing could be more painful to me, officially and personally, than the step which he has felt it his duty to take in separating himself from the Government of which we were both members. There have been, no doubt, at particular times, temporary differences between my noble friend and myself, which may have appeared to estrange us from each other [laughter]; but I can assure him that those differences have passed away from my mind [hear, hear,] as I know they have from his; and I can assure him that, whether I act with him or whether we are divided, the great esteem which I feel for his high character and for his great abilities, and the deep friendship with which I am animated towards him, never can be affected by the past, the present, or the future. [Hear.] Now, Sir, undoubtedly I must admit, a public man has a perfect right, without any impeachment on the part of any person, to quit office whenever he thinks that his continuance in office cannot be reconciled with his sense of duty; and however those whom he may leave may regret his loss, if he acts in the manner I have stated, he stands perfectly free from all reproach. With regard to the circumstances to which my noble friend has adverted, it is not for me to say whether my noble friend was right or wrong in acquiescing last year in the appointment of the Duke of NEWCASTLE to the office of Secretary of State for the War Department; neither is it for me to say whether my noble friend was right or wrong in proposing that I should be substituted for the noble Duke in the discharge of the duties of that office. I was absent in Paris at the time when the correspondence to which my noble friend has adverted passed between him and Lord ABERDEEN; but I am ready to corroborate what my noble friend has stated, that when, on my return from Paris, he communicated to me that correspondence, and when the question arose whether or not, in consequence of Lord ABERDEEN having declined to adopt his recommendations, he should deprive the Government of his services, I, together with every one of his colleagues, urged and entreated him not to quit the Government. I certainly thought it my duty to join with my colleagues in earnestly requesting my noble friend to continue to give the Government the benefit of his services. The noble Lord consented to do so; he yielded to the recommendation of his colleagues, but from that time to the period of his resignation I am not aware that he ever reverted to the proposal which he had made to Lord ABERDEEN. Now, Sir, I am sure my noble friend will feel that in what I am stating I am speaking as if I were not a party concerned in the transaction, but simply as a member of a Government from which one of his colleagues has departed; but from the time when that correspondence terminated—from the 3d of December up to the time when, at the earnest and unanimous request of his colleagues, my noble friend consented to remain in office, my belief is that up to the moment of his resignation he did not renew his proposal. Now, Sir, I am quite ready to admit that my noble friend may have felt a difficulty in meeting such a motion as that which stands for to-night in the name of my honorable and learned friend, the member for Sheffield. Entertaining as he did an opinion that a change ought to be made in the War Department, my noble friend may have felt a difficulty in resisting a motion the obvious intention of which was to effect such a change, but, at the same time, I think my noble friend himself, in the remarks which he made just now upon that motion, has shown that, independently of all personal considerations, apart from all preference for one man over another, there were grave constitutional objections sufficient to justify any man in voting against it. My noble friend very properly said that it was impossible that a committee of that sort, supervising, criticising, and superintending the daily transactions of the War Department, could coexist with the proper discharge of the duties of that department. But, though my noble friend might properly and naturally have continued to entertain an opinion that a change was necessary with regard to the person who held the office of Secretary of State for War, yet I must venture humbly to submit to him that that opinion ought to have been repeated to the noble lord at the head of the Government before the reassembling of Parliament after the late recess. He ought to have given the Government the opportunity of stating to him whether or not that proposal would be accepted on his renewal of it. If, before Parliament met, my noble friend had said to the head of the Government, "I, in common with all mankind, expect that when Parliament meets some motion will be made, either inculpating the Government or requiring an explanation from them with regard to the conduct of the war"—for, indeed, the conversation at every street corner, the leading articles in every newspaper, must have satisfied every one that such an event was to be looked for—if the noble lord had said, "Such a motion appears to me, if not inevitable, at least probable, and I tell you beforehand, that if it comes on, I cannot resist it, unless such and such changes are made in the department which conducts the war," then the Government would have had the opportunity of reconsidering the objections which had been made to the noble lord's proposal or of acquiescing in it at once. If the same objections which had been made to it on a former occasion had prevailed, they would then have had the opportunity of determining whether they would continue to sustain the loss of the noble lord's services, or whether they would deem that loss to be of such preëminent importance as to impose on them the necessity of surrendering their offices into the hands of Her Majesty, with a view to the formation of some other Government. A resignation at that time, and under those circumstances, might have happened without any disparagement *to the parties concerned. Ample time* would have been given for arrangements of any kind, either for the remodeling of the existing Government or for the formation of a new one. Such a proceeding would have been in the ordinary practice of politics, but the course taken by my noble friend, I must venture humbly to submit to him, was not in *correspondence with the usual practice of public* men. [Hear.] It was one calculated inevitably to place the *Government* to which he belonged *in a* position of embarrassment in which, at the hands of a colleague at least, they ought not to have been placed. But my noble friend,—not having while he was in the Cabinet made any distinct proposal, of which I am aware, *for the better* prosecution of the war, which had been rejected, and on the rejection of which he was entitled to say that he could not continue to be responsible for measures of which he disapproved,—on Tuesday evening last, after having appeared in this house, and having given notice of motions which he had to make in his capacity of President of the Council, writes to the noble Lord at the head of the Government, tenders his resignation upon the simple ground that he is unable to resist the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sheffield. If, as I have said before, my noble *friend's resignation* was founded upon the objection of the First Lord of the Treasury to adopt *the change which he had proposed* in the War Department, I think he would have *done* better to *have repeated that reason* in the letter in which he tendered his resignation. That would have given the noble Earl at the head of the Government the opportunity of reconsidering the proposal, and the reasons on which it was founded, and if he had declined to adopt it, and my noble friend had still continued of opinion that was a *sine quâ non* change which he had proposed, then his resignation would have been placed on grounds to which it appears to me nobody could in reason have taken any objection. But I must say that I think the noble Lord's colleagues are entitled, not only to

feel regret at the loss of so great, so eminent, and so influential a member of the Government and of this House, but they are entitled also to say that that loss occurred to them in a manner in which, according to usual practice, they were not justified in expecting it. [Hear.] With regard, therefore, to the circumstances under which my noble friend has quitted office, I feel bound to state that I think the hasty and precipitate manner in which he tendered his resignation was a departure from the ordinary practice, and was a measure, I can hardly say of which the Government had a right to complain, but which, at least, they were not justified in expecting. Having stated thus much on this part of the subject, I shall abstain from any further remarks with regard to it. I can assure my noble friend that in making this criticism upon the course he has pursued, I do it from a strong sense of duty, and not from any unfriendly feeling towards him. ["Hear," from Lord J. Russell.] I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the noble Lord towards the close of his address, that whoever may be charged with the management of the war in future will feel it his duty, so far as his functions go, to conduct the war with vigor and energy, with a view to a successful result. Undoubtedly I concur in that view, and Her Majesty's Government have felt it their duty, notwithstanding the loss which they have sustained by the secession of the noble Lord, not to run away from the motion which is to come on this evening. They have felt that it would have been a disgraceful flight if they had not determined to meet that motion. We stand as we are, minus the loss of the noble Lord, [laughter,] and without any other change. We are ready to meet the motion as we stand, and if it should be carried, as of course may ensue, it is unnecessary for me to say what the result will be. [Hear, and a laugh.] If, in the course of the debate, reasons should be urged against the motion, of sufficient weight to induce the House to reject it, why then it will be for Her Majesty's Government to consider what course they will pursue with regard to their composition for the future. [A laugh.] This, however, we say, that whoever may be the person charged with the conduct of this war, it must be conducted in the manner described by the noble lord—in accordance with the public feeling of the country, and with all the energy and vigor of which the Government is capable. [Hear, hear.] If it be so conducted, I concur with my noble friend that this war cannot fail of being brought to a successful issue. We have for us not only the unanimous and enthusiastic feeling of the British nation, but we have also the cordial assistance and coöperation of our great ally, the Emperor of the French, and the French nation. [Hear.] I must say that one of the most magnificent spectacles which history has ever presented to mankind is to see these two great nations uniting their efforts in so noble and glorious a cause. We have often seen in former times two great Powers united and coöperating for the purposes of injustice, in the pursuit of further conquest, and for the destruction of the independence of nations; but this is the first time in the history of mankind in which we have seen two great nations, coöperating cordially and earnestly as one Power in support of a cause honorable to both. [Hear, hear.] It must be evident, therefore, that if the energies of this country are directed, in coöperation with those of the French nation, by a Government which knows the value of the instruments it possesses, and which appreciates the objects it has in view, my noble friend will prove a true prophet, and the war will be conducted to an honorable and safe peace—a peace which will secure not only the dignity of the country, but the independence and future tranquillity of Europe. [Cheers.]

Mr. Roebuck then proceeded with his motion for "a select committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army." He complained that Lord John Russell would not support his motion, though he had admitted its necessity. But though deserted by the noble lord, he would not abandon his motion. The question divided itself into two parts—the condition of the army, and who had brought it into that condition. Now, the destitute condition of the army was admitted by the noble lord, as well as the fact that that destitute condition was owing to the incapacity that still continued to govern. We had sent from this country 54,000 men, splendidly equipped. It appeared there were scarcely now more than 14,000 bayonets, and of these less than 5,000 men were in health. He believed that this state of things had been brought about by incapacity at home and incapacity abroad. The country had sent stores sufficient for an army twice the number, but they could not be transported from Balaklava to the camp.

Here the honorable and learned gentleman, who addressed the House under symptoms of great physical debility, which induced several members to request him to speak sitting, but which he declined, was at last obliged to close abruptly, amid the sympathizing cheers of the House, by moving his committee.

After a long pause, and amidst cries of "Divide!" and "Agree!"

Mr. Sidney Herbert rose, and expressed his great regret for the physical weakness of the hon. and learned gentleman. He admitted that exposure, fatigue, inclement weather, and war, had reduced the Crimean army considerably. This showed that there had been great disorganization in internal arrangements. He believed the first cause of that disorganization was the system that had been pursued for the last forty years. Strictly speaking, we had no army during that time. He did not speak of the reductions that had been made; but he maintained that the army had been maintained for police rather than for war. Hence the discipline was regimental, not divisional. There were field officers now in the Crimea who never before saw a brigade. Another reason was that the soldiers, though individually brave, were accustomed in this country to have everything done for them, and hence, on a campaign, they were comparatively helpless. It resulted from [illegible] that the mortality had been great—high, he believed, as fourteen per cent. This was not equal to the mortality in the Duke of Wellington's army on the retreat from Burgos, and at other periods, but it was sufficiently deplorable. The calamity was not equally spread, however, over all the divisions of the army, those nearest Balaklava being better off than others. It was true, as the honorable and learned gentleman said, that stores had been sent to Balaklava sufficient for twice the number of troops there. It would be asked, then, why had they not been carried to the camp? The Government did not shrink from the responsibility of what had been done there; but the House must be aware that at such a distance it was difficult to find out the proper men and to exercise sufficient control. They had, however, given Lord Raglan full power to displace every man of proved insufficiency, and to substitute capable men in their place. After contradicting various calumnies which had been circulated, such as sending out boots without nails, he said it was his intention to lay full returns of all that had been done on the table of the House. He then went into minute details of what the Duke of Newcastle had done in organizing a wagon train, a staff corps, and other arrangements for the army. With regard to the consolidation of offices, he did not think that they could be efficiently brought under one head, but proposed that they should be kept under different boards, but all under the control of one head; and that was about to be done. He deprecated the appointment of a Committee, which must paralyse the conduct of any Government as well as of the army in the field, and he earnestly trusted the House would come to the same decision.

The Press and the Peers—Lord Winchilsea's Attack on the Times.

From the London Times, Jan. 27.

Few occasions have passed of late years without an elaborate attack being made by some member of Parliament upon the policy and conduct of this journal; and last night Lord Winchilsea opened against us with a vigor that, but for the mass of buildings and the traffic between Westminster and Blackfriars, would certainly have given us the pleasure of hearing his remarks without leaving the spot where we write. The whole of his vehement address to his brother peers on the course adopted by the *Times* since the war in the Crimea took an unfavorable turn may, however, be summed up in a single phrase—Lord Winchilsea is not of our opinion. We are so unfortunate as to differ with him upon the propriety of laying before the country an exact and unvarnished account of the condition of our forces. Lord Winchilsea is all for keeping the country in the dark. Upon this point we join issue with him, but we would preface the few remarks we shall offer in reply to Lord Winchilsea's attack upon us by assuring him that from us he has no "vituperation" to fear. We do not "vituperate" any Englishman—be he peer or be he peasant—who fearlessly and conscientiously endeavors to discharge his duty to his country. We may deny his facts if they be founded on error—we may arraign his opinions if they be calculated to mislead the judgment of the country, and more especially at a most critical and anxious period—but we shall do so with the dignity of men who respect, in antagonists, because they respect themselves. Had Lord Winchilsea been in any way mixed up with the conduct of this ill starred expedition—had he been responsible in any degree for its scandalous inefficiency—had we him to thank for maintaining incompetent persons in their posts after their incompetence had been discovered, *we should speak of him in a* very different tone. But, as the matter stands, it is for the English nation to decide between the English Press and those members of the House of Peers who think that it would have been for the general advantage that the public should have been kept in utter ignorance of the true state of affairs in our camp before Sebastopol until last night, when a Ministerial difference set Lord John Russell free to tell the whole truth, as we have told it all along. The question, even so, is not stated in its full force, for, if the official correspondents of the public journals were denied access to our camp, unofficial correspondents would start up—as they have done—by hundreds and by thousands, whose murmurs and complaints would be forwarded home for publication. Were we to close our columns to the complaints of these unfortunate persons, a dozen journals would be set up within the week, which would earn for their projectors a handsome return for the capital invested, by the mere publication of scraps of letters from the seat of war. When millions of readers are anxious for the smallest scrap of intelligence of this kind, can any man who has attained to years of discretion entertain a doubt that they will be furnished with it, through one channel or another? If we did not do it, somebody else would, and *Lord Winchilsea would be left to combat one* name instead of another. That would just be the result of the crusade against the *Times*. We *would suggest, in all courtesy to Lord Winchilsea*, the only method by which he could attain the end at which he appears to aim. A law of a restrictive character directed against the Press, as is the case in the continental States, might, no doubt, if it could be carried and maintained, reduce the Press of this country into an abject dependence upon the Government. If he would stop the stream, he must do so at the fountain-head; but it would be a very unsafe course for the Legislature to venture upon such a step. He must be a bold man who, in the middle of the nineteenth century, should endeavor to keep the country in darkness, in order that such blunders as have cost us 40,000 men and plunged a nation into mourning should escape observation and censure, until the truth in its full horror was made known. We are far enough from writing in a spirit of bravado; but we warn Lord Winchilsea and any other peer who may share his views, to consider the probable cost to themselves of a crusade against the Press before they commence the attack. We are much mistaken, or they would soon discover, in a very significant manner, that England does not exist for the convenience of the House of Peers. It may be well for them that even "the 29th Bulletin" will not now take the nation altogether by surprise. We shall not now hear, as Paris did in 1812, on one day that the army was victorious, on the next that it no longer existed.

The one point which appears to have aggravated poor Lord Winchilsea more than another is, that his friend Lord Raglan has been called before the bar of public opinion for alleged disregard of the comfort—nay, of the lives—of his soldiers. Lord Winchilsea—who prefaced his speech by an expression of his conviction that he would be exposed to "vituperation" from the writers of the *Times*—not very much in accordance with the spirit of his own declaration, pronounces this accusation to be a "false, foul, and malignant calumny." Surely, had we needed a pretext for "vituperation," here is one. We decline, however, the contest to which Lord Winchilsea would invite us, and beg to recall his attention to the facts of the case. Have the accusations directed against Lord Raglan proceeded *at all* from the correspondent of the *Times*? From the 4th to the 24th of December that gentleman, suffering from the sad malady which has cost us our only army, was on a sick bed in Constantinople, and not one word has he ever written that could, by the most malignant interpretation, be construed as reflecting on Lord Raglan. His place has been supplied as Lord Winchilsea would have it—by the officers of Lord Raglan's army; and has not every mail that has reached the shores of Great Britain teemed with complaints from them and from our unfortunate soldiers? It is of them, not of our correspondent, that Lord Winchilsea is really complaining. But do not these complaints proceed from private soldiers, non-commissioned officers, from regimental officers—aye, and from General officers! Does Lord Winchilsea, sitting at his ease at home, presume to say that he is better informed than were the poor fellows who have sealed their statements with their lives? He must have a very robust faith in the amiability and philanthropy of Lord Raglan, if, simply from confidence in his general character, he ventures to impugn the statements of those who write from the spot, and who are suffering so cruelly from the effects of the indifference and apathy of their General. Was it the *Times* correspondent who received the [illegible] in the official letter of that brave old veteran Sir De Lacy Evans, with reference to the neglected post of Inkermann? In a word, it is not we who are the accusers, nor our correspondent, but the army, or what is left of the army, in the Crimea. If Lord Winchilsea would seek for confirmatory evidence, he may obtain it from our gallant friends and allies, the French. Let him ask, if he dares, for the dispatch in which General Canrobert described to his own Government the desperate condition of the English army. Let him ask, if he desires the truth, for the terms in which General Canrobert has spoken of our Generals and of our Staff. We are willing to be judged by the deliberate opinion of so competent an authority, and we challenge Lord Winchilsea to demand the production of such evidence. If he will rely on testimony more easily accessible, let him inquire of Rev. S. G. Osborne, or of Mr. Augustus Stafford, what is the condition of our sick and wounded at Constantinople? In the hospital of Scutari, with its four miles of English soldiers in their agony, he will find the most expressive monument of the discretion, forethought, and philanthropy of Lord Raglan.

The Duke of Newcastle, in his answer to Lord Winchilsea, refrained from the idle attempt to deny any longer the substantial truth of the statements forwarded to us by the correspondents of this journal. The time for denial was, indeed, past, while Lord John Russell in the other House was painting in stronger words than even our eloquent correspondent could use, and with all the authority of a Minister was describing the condition of our army as "painful, horrible, and heartrending." One awful revelation after another has confirmed the dark reality of the statements which in the first instance were treated with indifference or contempt. The Duke of Newcastle's present complaint is that we have only spoken with too much truth. He says that the London Press is the most active agent for the information of the Russian Czar and his advisers at St. Petersburg. Lord Raglan upon two occasions has complained that valuable information has been afforded to the enemy via London and St. Petersburg through the public journals. To this we can only reply that, whatever may have been the case with other journals, Prince Menschikoff has received very little intelligence of much service to his operations through Printing-house-square. When the appeal of which the Duke speaks was made to us, we offered as he well knows, to suppress not only all that could possibly assist the enemy in our correspondence from the Crimea, but also all the intelligence of naval and military movements here, which we believed, and still believe, to be of much greater importance. The Duke did not think this necessary, but our offer and his reply remain, and can be produced. We can only be answerable for ourselves, and must leave our cotemporaries to do as much. We may, however, comfort ourselves with the reflection that the Duke of Newcastle does not impugn our patriotism; he simply calls our discretion in question. As most of us are just now engaged in calling his discretion in question, and as the army in the Crimea, the great mass of Englishmen, both Houses of Parliament, and even his own colleagues, appear to be of the same way of thinking, we may, in perfect confidence, leave this point to the public judgment. Finally, although we are well-nigh ashamed to notice such a matter, we would say one word upon the facilities which have been granted to our correspondent, in the East. In common with any other traveler, being a British subject, he obtained a free run in a troop-ship from Malta. To how many wandering members of the two Houses have the same facilities been extended during the last twelve months?—to how many hundreds of Englishmen? Lord Winchilsea and the Duke of Newcastle, moreover, appear to grudge the gentleman who is acting for us a few pounds of salt pork and biscuit from the Commissariat, and the Duke,—he whose shiploads of food rot in the very sight of our hungry troops whose Winter clothing will find but the skeletons of those they were meant to shield, the cost of whose waste must be reckoned by the million—takes credit in an Assembly of Lords, whose boast in better days was liberal hospitality, that he has cut off the rations of salt pork and biscuit from the [illegible] *his fellow-countrymen take* [illegible] of every ration shall be repaid, and the church who represent a generous country shall not have one farthing to charge to the historian of the war. At the same time, we would venture to remind them that the obligation is not all on our side. It was but the other day another correspondent of the *Times* clothed a regiment which had been sent utterly unprovided by the War Department to rot away in the trenches before Sebastopol. We console ourselves, too, with the consideration that, whatever may be Lord Winchilsea's feelings about the few pounds of salt pork for which credit was given to our correspondent in the East, many a poor wounded and sick man at Scutari and Balaklava will not think that the paltry boon was ill-bestowed upon any one who applied in the name of the *Times*.

Lord John Russell.

From the London Times, Jan. 27.

The House of Commons presented last night, during the explanations made by Lord John Russell, a strange and unwonted spectacle. The figure of a great party leader, accustomed, as he himself expresses it, to stand in the front of the battle, was suddenly *transferred* to the fourth row of benches from the floor, where he not unnaturally reminded the House of a witness who has turned King's evidence against his accomplices. The declarations of an ex-Minister against his late colleagues *were, of course, vociferously applauded by* the whole Opposition, and they told with considerable severity upon his friends beneath him; but this ambiguous triumph was too dearly purchased by so great a sacrifice of consistency and plain dealing as Lord John's own statement disclosed.

We have ourselves no especial ground to complain of the motives assigned by Lord John for his abrupt secession from the Government, for they are to a great extent identical with the arguments we have continually urged upon the attention of the present Administration. This journal has been accused of false and exaggerated statements of the condition of the British army in the Crimea; but Lord John Russell declares, with all the weight of official information, that the condition of the troops is "horrible and heartrending," and that he could find nothing to say in palliation or defence of so great a calamity, although the causes of it are still inexplicable to his mind. Again, he asserts that the most effectual measures have not been taken to avert this disaster, because the fusion and consolidation of the civil departments of the army have not been duly effected, and the combined office of Minister of War placed in the hands of Lord Palmerston, as the member of the Cabinet best able to perform its duties. But this again is our own argument, repeated by us in a hundred different forms ever since April last, and accompanied from the first by the most solemn warnings that, if this arrangement was not completed at once, we might be exposed to great disappointments and disasters. Lord John Russell entirely agrees with Lord Grey and with ourselves in these opinions; he adheres to the propositions of the commissions of 1833 and 1836; and he assigns the neglect of those recommendations as his chief motive for refusing to resist Mr. Roebuck's inquiry, or to continue in the service of the Government. We are delighted to welcome so eminent a convert, and to discover that he had long been devoted to the same objects as we humbly endeavored to promote. But since Lord John has at length revealed these latent convictions, we must be allowed to ask what he has ever done to put them in practice?

We might refer back to the period of five years, when he was himself at the head of affairs, and might have reformed the administration of the army, with honor to his Government and advantage to the country. No such attempt was made or thought of, though the events of 1848 and 1849 had turned the thoughts of Europe to preparations for war and fears of invasion. The present contest broke out in March last year, but it was not till June that a partial change was forced upon the Government by the debates of Parliament and the urgent advice of the Press. The high position of Lord John Russell in the State might have enabled him to render that change more complete and effectual if he had insisted upon it as a measure which might have a decisive influence on the war. Lord Aberdeen was of opinion that the Duke of Newcastle, as the holder of the two offices about to be separated, was entitled to retain whichever of them he pleased. He chose the War Department, and though we and others then thought and said that Lord Palmerston was the fitter man, no objection whatever was made to the Duke of Newcastle by the other members of the Cabinet. This fact is expressly stated in one of Lord Aberdeen's letters; and Lord John Russell himself took advantage of it to restore Sir George Grey to office, and thereby strengthen the Whig influence in the Coalition. Thus matters went on without opposition during those months of Summer and Autumn in which not a day should have been lost for the most active preparations. But from the close of the session to the 17th of October, a period of rather more than two months, not one Cabinet Council was held, and the members of the Government who have seats in the House of Commons, were all, as Lord John assures us, restoring their exhausted constitutions by country air. About the 17th of November, just one month after the first autumnal Council, it occurred to Lord John that matters were not going on quite so smoothly as they might, for the first tidings of the battle of Inkermann had just arrived. He then, for the first time, appealed to Lord Aberdeen to redeem the pledge which had been given to Parliament for the effectual consolidation of the military offices, and he recommended that the seals of the War Department should be given to Lord Palmerston. Some correspondence ensued, to which Lord John's letters are sensible and spirited; but Lord Aberdeen could not reconcile it to his sense of justice to put Lord Palmerston in the Duke's place, and, on very insufficient grounds, he declined the proposition. At that moment it would have been perfectly consistent with principle, and with the best interests of the country, if Lord John had resigned. He consented, however, to remain in office upon the unanimous representations of his colleagues, and from the 3d of December to the 23d of January—seven long weeks, of which every hour was of inestimable value—not another word was said by him with reference to the consolidation of the military department. Nay, more; in his letter of resignation to Lord Aberdeen, written on the 23d of January, he does not allude to that question as the cause of his retirement; and it was not till last night that his colleagues and the House of Commons heard, with equal surprise, that the motive now assigned for his conduct is his inability to carry a particular change seven weeks before. Mr. Roebuck's notice of motion seems suddenly to have revealed to him that he was standing on the brink of a precipice. * *

On these grounds we cannot think that Lord John Russell's speech of last evening either explained or justified this unexpected and unusual proceeding. He interspersed it with elaborate compliments to the men with whom he had been acting down to the present week; and he ended with a panegyric on the matchless patriotism shown by the Whig party in the last two years, its enlarged views, and its habitual freedom from exclusiveness or party ambition. We confess that we should entertain a higher opinion in the present instance of the Whig party and of its leader, if he had held his ground either somewhat longer or less long. Lord John Russell cannot escape from the dilemma in which his own statement places him; if he disapproved the measures of the Government, he was bound to put a stop to a system of military administration which might prove, and has proved, ruinous to the army, though this precaution ought to have been taken at the very outset of the war; but if he assented to the measures of the Government, as, in fact, he must be held to have done, it is without precedent that a Minister should refuse to speak in their defence, and should even forestall his antagonists by denouncing their results. Unhappily, such an example is not calculated to raise the character of Parliamentary Government, or to confer additional lustre on the statesman who figures most prominently in this transaction.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 27.

Regret and surprise are weak terms to express the feelings with which the announcement of Lord John Russell's resignation has been almost universally received. Independently of the want of consideration towards his colleagues and political friends exhibited, (not for the first time) by his lordship, he has so timed his abandonment of his post as to produce the greatest amount of distrust abroad and embarrassment at home. It were idle to deny that the proud position which Great Britain recently held amongst the nations of the Continent has been materially lowered by exaggerated reports of the disorganization of our army, and it would be difficult to overestimate the additional loss of dignity and moral influence to which the British Crown will inevitably be exposed by the precipitate retreat of the leader of the House of Commons at such a moment.

What a picture of divided councils will be presented to the astonished gaze of the leading members of the great European Confederation! How Austria will procrastinate, how France will wonder or remonstrate, how Prussia will chuckle, how Russia will rejoice! The smaller Powers, who were thinking of giving in their adhesion to the anti-Russian league, will hold off for fear of getting compromised; and the greater will begin to reflect whether the English people are not hopelessly incapacitated by their institutions from fulfilling their compact for the vigorous prosecution of hostilities. The practical working of our peculiar form of Government is invariably mistaken by foreigners, who naturally lay an undue stress on its deficiencies, and attach an undue importance to our Parliamentary dissensions. It is a melancholy truth that a Ministerial crisis at this peculiar juncture of affairs may indefinitely postpone peace, cost the lives of thousands of gallant men, and add countless millions to our burdens. We heard it suggested the other day that the best mode of extricating the army from its difficulties was to place it under the command of General Canrobert. By a parity of reasoning, it may be urged that the best mode of getting rid of the constitutional forms and checks which prevent either secrecy in design or celerity in execution (those indispensable conditions of success in war), would be to place the United Empire under the firm and arbitrary rule of Napoleon III.

The want of unanimity among English politicians is not merely brought out into bold relief by his lordship—it is wilfully augmented and perpetuated by him. When people rail at coalitions, they forget that, without excluding three-fourths of our ablest public men from any given Ministry, it is impossible to form one except upon the coalition principle. To say nothing of sections and subsections, the nation and its representatives are, or recently were, divided into four parties—Derbyites, Peelites, Whigs and ultra-Liberals—neither of which could supply from its body the materials of a stable Government. Yet nine-tenths of the educated classes who meddle with politics substantially agree; and the line of demarcation which separates a rational Derbyite from a Peelite, or a Peelite from a moderate Whig, is infinitesimally small, and would soon have become imperceptible, unless pains had been taken to deepen or widen it. The truth is, what is called a "Peelite" is simply a reasoning and progressive politician, who refuses to be bound by cries, or shibboleths, or obsolete creeds of any sort. Those who pass under the name afford no measure or criterion of the numbers or influence of the party, and if their professed followers are few, it should be remembered that they brought over the whole administrative talent of the Conservative phalanx, with the exception of its lamented founder and chief. Their union with the moderate Whigs and Liberals implied no sacrifice of principle, and it would have been complete but for Lord John Russell, whose obvious discontent with his position was interpreted, perhaps intended, as a hint that he had by no means surrendered the hope of reconstructing his Government on an exclusively Whig basis. He has evidently under-estimated the spirit, patriotism and generosity of his eminent Whig friends; but the bare fact of his having raised a separate standard cannot fail to multiply and complicate the divisions which threaten to bring our representative machinery to a dead-lock, and which discredit the cause of constitutional liberty throughout the world.

The Ministry—Lord John Russell.

From the Daily News, Jan. 26.

We understand that, on the evening of the 22d instant, Lord John Russell wrote to the Earl of Aberdeen, intimating that Mr. Roebuck had given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the conduct of the war. Lord John stated that he did not see how the motion could be resisted. And he added, that as it involved a censure upon the War Department, with which his colleagues were connected, he thought his only course was to tender his resignation. This resignation was carried to Windsor by Lord Aberdeen on Wednesday, and has been accepted by her Majesty.

We were right, therefore, when we yesterday predicted that Mr. Roebuck's motion would lead to a ministerial crisis. But the progress of events has been even more rapid than we expected. The break-up of the Ministry has preceded, not followed, the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion. We say the break-up of the Ministry—for the resignation of Lord John Russell is the drawing of the linch-pin out of the coalition coach; it is impossible that the crazy vehicle can continue to trundle on. Lord John Russell having tendered his resignation on the express ground that he thought the national demand for inquiry into the conduct of the war ought to be complied with, Lord Aberdeen, by advising his Sovereign to accept the resignation, has declared his resolution to resist all inquiry. It is impossible, with so many gross instances of mismanagement staring the public in the face, and with such manifest impatience on the part of the nation to know the whole truth, as a preliminary to improved management, that any Ministry can make a stand on such untenable ground.

The truth is, that secrecy and concealment can only tend to a perpetuation of imbecile formalism in the conduct of the war. They can only screen that cowardice which has occasioned all the delay and confusion under which the army in the Crimea is suffering; cowardice, not of our armaments in the field, but of people at home, who have never dared to make one appointment for merit alone, nor to recall one individual for incapacity or neglect. Under a system of secrecy no encouragement is held out to an English Ministry to make good appointments; on the contrary, it insures immunity from punishment for making bad appointments, and is nothing short of a national misfortune. It encourages a Minister to make bad appointments, inasmuch as it enables him to make a show of vindicating himself by at any time throwing the blame upon some subordinate, and sacrificing the unfortunate to appease public indignation. This wretched system, we have good reason to believe, has been systematically acted upon by some of the Ministers, who have given countenance to the attacks upon Lord Raglan, from the ignoble motive of averting such attacks from themselves.

Against this dastardly policy—against the system of mystification and concealment which has rendered its practice possible—Lord John Russell has solemnly protested by withdrawing from the Cabinet. Lord Aberdeen and his more immediate retainers in the Ministry, by their earnest preparations to resist Mr. Roebuck's motion, have declared their fixed determination to shroud their conduct in mystery, in order to enable them to persist in trifling with the war, and braving the national indignation. Between two parties thus arrayed against each other, the country cannot hesitate for a moment.

We have little fear that the Peelites will be enabled to maintain themselves in office by invoking the protection of the Court against the people; though they have shrunk from no meanness of compliance or adulation that might prevail upon it to take part with them against their more liberal and energetic colleagues. This charge applies more or less to the whole of the Peelite section, but more especially to Lord Hardinge, who has far outstripped his colleagues in obsequiousness and vulgar flattery. But we trust to the good sense and high principle of the illustrious person against whom this battery of parasitical obsequiousness has been so indefatigably played, for resisting and defeating it. It would be madness in the Court to interfere when the people are certain, at no distant day, to become arbiters as to where the blame lies. And the invoking of such aid, against the people, would betray, on the part of those who had recourse to such a step, a selfishness pushed to the verge of treason.

Aberdeen and Russell.

From the Morning Herald—Derby organ—Jan. 27.

The fate of Lord Aberdeen's miserable Government may, nevertheless, be spelt out in the few words which fell from its chief last night. If ever failure, disappointment, and chagrin were written on the human countenance the occupants of the ministerial benches in the House of Peers last night displayed those characteristics. They mustered "few and faint," but assuredly not "fearless." There was nothing of that calm, resolute bearing which denotes the confidence of men who have deserved well of their country, and who have nothing to fear from the misrepresentations of party or the caprice of popular favor. The House listened to the ministerial explanation in silence, and with a coldness that could not be mistaken. Everything betokened the last hours of a "guilty and incompetent" Administration.

Lord John Russell's resignation, no matter how explained, comes simply to this—that the ablest member of the Government, whose love of office, moreover, is proverbial, has refused to go further with his late colleagues. The ex-President of the Council is convinced in his soul that the loss of a splendid expedition, and the present national danger, are the direct result of the ignorance and presumption—we cannot find more expressive terms—of the department, presided over by a Peelite coterie in the Government. Lord John Russell has long foreseen the necessity of the course he has taken, in order to avoid the disgrace of an ignominious defeat, and to preserve his reputation as a statesman. Mr. Roebuck's motion furnished an opportunity. On that motion Lord John has taken his stand. His resolve but "denotes a foregone conclusion," and has sealed the fate of the unhappy Coalition. This event has not taken our readers by surprise. Some weeks since we announced the *imminent probability of the occurrence which* has actually taken place. Lord John Russell's position in the Cabinet has been humiliating to himself, and insulting to the party he represents, and our only surprise is, that he could have so long endured a false, if not a dishonorable, position.

No efforts now can retrieve the lost reputation of Lord Aberdeen's Government, and the public indignation will not be satisfied with anything short of their dismissal from the councils of the Sovereign. Notable schemes of a re-construction have been suggested, indeed; but they need but to be mentioned to exhibit their mischievous absurdity. For example, it is said that the Duke of Newcastle is to retire from the office he has adorned, and to seek a dignified repose as President of the Council. Mr. Sidney Herbert, according to the same judicious arrangement, is to fill the responsible office of Home Secretary, and Lord Palmerston to be placed at the head of the War Department, with full powers to direct and manage the war at discretion. Thus, in addition to the blessing of the Coalition with a renewed lease of its existence, we should have the interests of the Church and of education confided to two of the most distinguished and inveterate Tractarians which the faction named by the name of Peel can furnish forth.

Such a state of things would involve a mischievous mockery, which we need not say the country is in no mood to tolerate. The ill-omened and *ridiculous union of Whigs, Whig-Radicals and Peelites* must be dissolved, never to be remanufactured. We have done, we trust, with such malign combinations. The Queen's Government need not want able and patriotic men to carry it on. The materials for an Administration, vigorous, self-reliant and capable, are at hand. They must be resorted to, and the sooner the better. * * * * *

Although much disappointment has been expressed to-day that the Ministry did not resign *en masse*, when it became evident that Lord John Russell had determined to forsake the sinking ship, there has not been a moment's doubt but that the verdict of the House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion would leave them without an alternative. Looking at political affairs from that point of view, it is not extraordinary that lists have been handed about with all sorts of political combinations as the new Cabinet; and it must be observed that although Lord Derby's name has been, in some instances, coupled with those of impossible colleagues, it has been found in the majority of the lists given by city *quidnuncs* of the anticipated new Cabinet. This may be considered as a pretty clear indication of the direction in which the public is looking for the "abler and better men" who are to form the next Cabinet.

The Canadian Vote of £20,000.

Sir George Grey took occasion to lay on the table of the House numerous addresses and resolutions passed by public bodies in various British Colonies, in reference to the war. "In all the addresses," he said, "the House would be gratified to find an expression of feeling of the most devoted loyalty and attachment. Some of the addresses contained more substantial proofs of that attachment, by great liberality in contributing to the wants of the widows and orphans left destitute by the war. Among these addresses is a joint address from the Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada, tendering their congratulations on the successes which have attended the army in the East, and expressing their readiness to contribute to the relief of the widows and children of the allied armies of France and England, who had fallen during the war. [Cheers.] He (Sir George Grey) had the satisfaction to state that this address was entrusted to Lord Elgin, who brought it from Canada, and it had constituted one of the last acts of his Government. He (Grey) had since received from Sir Edmund Head, the present Governor-General of Canada, two drafts of £10,000 each, being the sum of £20,000, appropriated by the Legislature of Canada for that purpose. [Cheers.] He took the occasion to state that the Clergy Reserves bill and Seignorial Tenure bill had passed into a law, and copies thereof would ere long be laid on the tables of Parliament.

Mr. Adderly asked whether the thanks of Government would be voted to the Canadians.

Sir George Grey replied that the addresses being to the Queen, had been acknowledged by Her Majesty. With respect to the action of Parliament, he would revert to it on a future opportunity.

Holland and the United States.

A letter from Rotterdam, in the *Daily News*, says: The attacks lately made by a portion of the American press upon Holland—a digest of which I sent you in a recent communication—have produced their effect in the minds of the people of this country. While readily admitting that the state of their marine would not enable them to make any physical resistance to America, should she unwisely bite as well as bark, they also regard the unworthy threats made by her for such an unworthy cause as a species of juvenile swagger becoming only a juvenile State. We have as yet no Minister of Marine to take the portfolio abandoned by Vice-Admiral Enslie; but the public are urging upon Government the necessity of immediately placing the fleet in a state of efficiency. An immense sum is yearly voted for the maintenance of a standing army far too numerous for a country that has so little use for an army. And the question is now being asked whether it would not be more politic to reduce the army at least to half its numerical strength, in order to increase the efficiency of the marine. "The millions so spent," says one indignant writer, "would be well spent while the sum now voted is far too small to render the marine efficient; and thus it may be considered as thrown away and wasted money. Would we again see Holland prosperous, let us give to the army what we now vote to the marine, and to the marine what we now vote to the army."

FRANCE.

Remarkable Success of the Loan.

The *Moniteur* has several congratulatory articles on the remarkable success of the loan. Not less than 1,700,000,000 francs—if we may believe the statements—have been placed at the disposal of the Government, which asked no more than 500,000,000, and the number of subscribers is 177,000, a large proportion of whom are for sums under, or not much over, 500 francs.

Generals Pelissier, Rivet and Devilliers have left for the Crimea.

The *Moniteur* publishes the bill adopted by the Legislative Corps, calling out 140,000 men of the class of 1854.

Symbolical of the good understanding that at present exists between France and Austria, Count Buol has received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and M. Drouyn de L'Huys has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the order of St. Stephen of Austria.

Prince Napoleon left Constantinople on the 12th for France, but as the state of his health is the reason assigned for his leaving the army, he will probably stay some time at Malta.

SPAIN.

Want of Confidence in the Ministry.

On the 19th January a motion of Want of Confidence in the Ministry was brought forward in the Cortes and, after some discussion was rejected by 136 votes against 69.

Accounts from various parts of Spain give indications of an approaching Carlist insurrection. Reports are spread that Cabrera has entered Spain, but they are, as yet, doubtful.

Senor Sevillano, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and is succeeded by M. Madoz.

BELGIUM.

The "Theatre de la Monnaie" at Brussels has been burned to the ground.

AUSTRIA.

Activity continues to be exhibited in the War Department.

Baron Baumgartner has resigned the Ministry of Finance and Commerce. He will be succeeded by Baron Bruck, who, in turn, will be succeeded as Minister at Constantinople by Baron Koller.

SARDINIA.

Queen Marie Adelaide, wife of the King of Sardinia, died at Turin on the evening of the 20th, in the 33d year of her age. She was the daughter of Archduke Rainier, of Austria. The queen dowager died but a few days previously.

CHINA.

Revolution Still Progressing—Question of the Tea Duties Settled.

Telegraphic accounts from China of date Dec. 12, mention a slight rise in the rate of exchange tending to increase the shipments of silver from Britain. The export of tea to date was 44,000,000 pounds, and as the total, which lately showed a deficiency, has thus reached an amount exactly equal to the export up to the corresponding period of last year, and no supplies are coming from Canton, the shipments from Foo-Chow-Foo and Shanghai must have been unexpectedly active. Of silk the export was 38,000 bales, against 38,000 last year, and the stock at Shanghai was only 1,500 bales of inferior quality. Political affairs in the South were in a position more critical than ever, and the Canton authorities had applied officially for assistance to the American and English Consuls, with what result is not stated, although it is to be presumed all interference will be avoided. No produce had arrived from the interior, and the trade of the port was completely suspended. The long-vexed question as to the payment of the arrears of export duties on tea at Shanghai, claimed by the Imperial Government, in the absence of all power to collect them, is stated to have been settled, as far as the Americans are concerned, by an agreement to pay up one-third.

The letters by the steamship *Great Britain*, from Australia, are four weeks older than those due by the overland mail. Commercial letters were more favorable than expected, although there was some disappointment at the small amount of remittances.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

The Cotton market has been extremely heavy throughout the past week, and we have to report a very uneasy feeling growing out of the late failures, greatly increased by the daily numerous, and in many cases entirely unfounded, rumors of other houses being in difficulties. The last Brokers' quotations for Fair Orleans and Mobiles being too low, these qualities have been raised ¼d. ℔ lb., other classes remaining as before: Fair Orleans, 5½d.; Middling, 5 3-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 5¼d.; Middling, 5 1-16d.; Fair Uplands, 5¼d.; Middling, 5d.; Inferior, 3½d.@4d.; Ordinary, 4¼d.@4¾d. ℔ lb.

Trade in Manchester continues very dull.

The Corn market is quiet at last week's quotations, with a fair moderate inquiry for consumption. Some of the late arrivals of Flour from Baltimore and New-York prove of very inferior quality, and do not command within 2s. ℔ barrel of the current quotations.

White Wheat 11s. 10d.@12s. 10d.; Red 10s. 9d.@11s. 6d. ℔ 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour 40s.@42s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 41s.@42s.; Ohio 42s.; Canadian 40s.@42s. 6d., and Sour 35s.@41s. ℔ bbl.; White Indian Corn 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d.; Yellow 44s.@45s. 6d.; Mixed 42s. 6d.@43s. ℔ quarter.

American Resin in regular demand at 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common to 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for fine quality. Nothing doing in Turpentine. Tallow in limited demand at previous rates. Yours Respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

London Markets.

London, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets have continued dull during the week, with limited sales by public auction. Money is in brisk demand. Consols leave off 91@91⅛ for money, and 91⅜ for the account. New Dollars 5s. 1d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. Spanish Doubloons 76s. 3d. paid, 76s. 6d. asked. East India Company's Bills advanced yesterday to 2s. on Madras and Calcutta, and 2s. ⅛d. on Bombay. We have telegraphed advices of the Overland Mail, with the following dates: Calcutta 20th, Canton 11th, and Shanghai 5th December.

American Stocks.—There is more inquiry for Pennsylvania State 5s, Massachusetts Sterling 5s, and Virginia Sterling 5s; but without leading to much business. We quote Pennsylvania State 5s, 73 ex. div. Railroad Bonds, 80@87; Massachusetts 5s, 101@103; Virginia 5s, 86; United States 6s of 1868, 106; Canada 6s, 108.

Cochineal.—34 bags in public sale sold steadily; Honduras Silver 3s. 2d.@3s. 9d., Black 3s. 9d.@4s.; Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 7d.@3s. 9d., Black, 3s. 10d.@4s.

Copper is firm, at unchanged rates.

Coffee.—Of Plantation Ceylon 950 casks, 1,000 bags, and 163 barrels have been offered at auction; the colory descriptions were taken readily, but little demand for the pale kinds, 46s.@55s. 6d. for fine ordinary to colory fine do., and 55s. 6d.@66s. 6d. for low mid. to mid. Of 250 bags Native Ceylon a few lots sold from 45s. 6d.@46s. 547 bales long berry Mocha sold well, at prices ranging from 71s. 6d.@78s. 2,600 bags Rio have been sold afloat, for a near port, at 41s. 6d., insured free of particular average. The following were the Imports and stocks on 1st inst. compared with those of corresponding period last year:

	1855—Imports—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	323,100,000	358,100,000
Great Britain	32,600,000	62,700,000
Totals	355,700,000	411,[illegible]
	1855—Stocks—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	54,500,000	62,800,000
Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

At the Corn Market on Monday, there was a short supply of English Wheat, all of which was taken off at an advance of 2s. [illegible] on the prices of that day week; of Foreign there was a limited sale, at about a similar advance. To-day there was hardly anything doing, though prices were not lower. American Red Wheat has been sold at [illegible]. American Flour, superior brands, would be worth [illegible] ℔ bbl.

Cotton.—The sales of the week amount to 1,800 bales, at previous rates. At Liverpool, middling Orleans was quoted yesterday 5 3-16d. ℔ lb., with a moderate demand. Hemp—£47 has been paid for St. Petersburg Clean.

Drugs, &c.—67 bags Shellac found buyers from 46s.@46s. for Ordinary Livery Orange. Cassia—500 bags Fair Pegue were bought in at 36s. Castor Oil—20 cases were taken in from 4½d.@6¼d. for Middling to Fair Seconds.

Indigo—Quiet. The declarations for the sale commencing 13th prox. reach to 11,046 chests.

Iron.—A purchase of Rails is reported at £8 15s., and 6 months; Bars £7, free on board in Wales; Scotch Pigs 68s.

Lard—Without change.

Lead—More inquiry. Refined Pig £24 10s.

Linseed Cakes—Slow of sale.

Linseed—The imports of the week are 2,360 quarters, of which 2,135 were from the Azov. Business on the spot continues limited at former prices. In cargoes to arrive there has been more activity, and sales have been effected from the Azov and Black Sea, at prices varying from 66s. 6d. up to 67s.—the latter rate being demanded for fine descriptions [illegible].

Oils—Linseed is readily sold at 36s.@36s. 3d. on the spot; for future months 36s. is the current rate. Rape—Brown very scarce; has fetched 53s. Refined is sold at 54s. 6d.; for forward months sales have been effected at 48s. Fish inactive.

Rice—1,200 bags Java sold from 13s. 6d. [illegible] bags Arracan, to arrive, has been taken at 14s. 6d. The market is dull.

In Molasses nothing doing.

Saltpetre—Is dull. Of 3,340 bags put up publicly, only a very small portion was sold at 38s. 6d.@40s. for 6½ to 7½ ℔ cent. refraction, the greater part being bought in at fully these rates.

Spelter—Little doing. Cake £24 15s.@£25 on the spot.

Spices—Of 3,760 bags Black Pepper, about two-thirds sold at 4½d.@4¾d. for fair quality, the remainder being withdrawn above the market value; and of 300 bags White about half sold, middling to fair Singapore fetching 7½d.@7¾d. Nutmegs—[illegible] bags found buyers, Batavia from 1s. 11d. for small, to 2s. 5d. for mid. bold brown. Pimento—91 bags fair quality was sold at 3½d.

Sugar—The public sales have not been extensive, those of West India amounting to 2,373 hhds. [illegible] bags Mauritius were chiefly sold at 31s.@33s. 6d. for low to fine brown, 38s. 6d.@34s. for low to very good bright yellow. 6,100 bags grocery Madras brought full prices, ranging from 31s. for low yellow to 40s. 6d. for good white. Of 5,763 bags Bengal, two-thirds were realized; Benares 36s. 6d.@39s. for low to fine white. 1,000 mats and 350 baskets Java were chiefly disposed of from 29s.@36s. for low middling to fine brown, and 36s. 6d. for good yellow to 37s. 6d. for good, dry white. 200 cases, 15 barrels, and 640 bags Bahia sold at comparatively moderate rates. Privately, 600 boxes [illegible] Havana have changed hands at 23s. A cargo of 2,000 bags brown Paraiba has been sold at 19s., landing weights, for the Clyde; one of 2,750 bags brown Pernambuco at 18s. 6d. for a near port; and one of white Bahia at 21s. 6d. for the Mediterranean, insured free of particular average.

	1855—Imports—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	635,500,000	705,100,000
Great Britain, lbs.	750,400,000	[illegible]
Total	1,384,000,000	[illegible]
	1855—Stocks—1854.	
Chief Ports of Europe, lbs.	84,600,000	75,900,000
Great Britain, lbs.	160,400,000	[illegible]
Total	245,000,000	[illegible]

The Tea market is flat, and common Congous are difficult of sale at 9½d.@10d. ℔ lb.; the former price has been paid. There is a good demand for fine Congous, and some business doing in Green Teas.

Tallow dull; 57s. 6d. on the spot.

Turpentine—There have been sales of Rough, at 10s. 6d.@10s. 9d. American Spirits have realized irregular prices, 39s.@37s.; the latter is the present value.

Rum—No inquiry.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

American Securities.

Only a moderate business is reported at the following quotations, as given by Bell, Son & Co.:

	Redeemable.	Price.	
U. States 6 per Cent. Bonds	1862	98	99
U. States 6 per Cent. Bonds	1868	105	106
U. States 6 per Cent. Inscribed Stock	1867–1868	104	105
Pennsylvania 5 per Cents	—	76	77
Pennsylvania 5 per Cent. Bonds	1877	80	82
Massachusetts 5 per Cent. Stg. Bonds	1868	101	103
Maryland 5 per Cent. Stg. Bonds	—	90	91
Alabama 5 per Cent. Bonds	1863	[illegible]	—
Alabama 5 per Cent. Stg. Bo. 1858–1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Virginia 6 per Cent. Bonds	1886	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia 6 per Cent. Stg. Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky 6 per Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal City 6 per Cents 1857-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans City 6 per Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans City 6 per Cent.	1874	—	78
RAILROAD BONDS.			
Gt. Western of Illinois 10 p. Ct. 1st Mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central 6 per Cent.	[illegible]	[illegible]	87
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 1st Mort. 1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 2d Mort. Convt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. & Erie 7 per Cent. 3d Mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	77
N. Indiana 7 per Ct. 1st Mort. (Goshen)	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Terre Haute & Alton 7 p. Ct. 1st Mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1855.

JAMES E. PLATT, Jr., is the only authorized agent for the DAILY TIMES in Burlington, Vt., and its vicinity. The paper may be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month, on application to him.

Congressional.

Yesterday was private bill day in the Senate, and a very large number of private bills were passed.

The House took up and passed the bill to remodel the Diplomatic and Consular System of the United States. During the debate, and just previous to the vote, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE stated that he had declined the appointment of Minister to Spain. There was another talk over the COLT Patent Extension bill, the enacting clause of which was stricken out.

The Foreign News.

The steamer *Atlantic*, at this port, brings a budget of political news of extraordinary interest. The resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has brought about a Ministerial crisis in England. His speech in the Commons in explanation of his course, while it seems to have reflected little credit upon his own statesmanship or consistency, has opened the eyes of the public of England to the real difficulties which have surrounded and constantly embarrassed the War since the commencement of the unfortunate campaign in the Crimea. It will severely test the popularity of the ABERDEEN Ministry, if, indeed, it should not lead to its early and disgraceful overthrow. The veteran diplomatist, PALMERSTON, it will be seen, adheres to its sinking fortunes; in the hope, it is said, of placing himself in position to be called by the Queen to constitute a new Government, in the probable event of Lord ABERDEEN's resignation. The London press is almost uniformly severe upon the retiring President of the Council. The Ministerial *Chronicle* is reproachful, the *Times* sarcastic, and the *Morning Herald* (Derbyite) abusive. With the latter, the First Lord of the Treasury comes in for a liberal share of scathing criticism, while Lord DERBY is pointed to as the man of popularity and skill to succeed him.

The Press and the Peers are at formal issue. The London *Times* has been arraigned by Lord WINCHILSEA for its course on the Army and its Commander in the Crimea, and it is almost needless to say that the reply from the fifth estate of the realm has all the advantages of ability and popular sympathy. The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in answer to a question from Lord WINCHILSEA, stated that the *Times* correspondent in the Crimea was not suffered to go out free in a Government transport, nor is he living in the Crimea at the cost of the Government. He had remonstrated with the entire London press on the imprudence of their exposure of the movements of the Army before Sebastopol, through their correspondents, to Russian observation.

In the House of Lords, Lord LYNDHURST has moved a resolution of inquiry on the conduct of the War, looking to the impeachment of the Ministry.

The Vienna Conferences have been postponed to the middle of February. Meanwhile a number of diplomatic notes between Austria, Prussia and France have been published, one of which, from the French Minister of Foreign Relations in reply to Prussia, will attract attention.

Our special London Correspondent in the following letter alludes to other items of general interest, as well as a commentary on the political events just referred to, which we commend to the attention of the reader. The latest news, we may add, from the Crimea, by telegraph, is to the effect that to the 16th January, nothing of importance had occurred before Sebastopol. The frost was very severe, and prejudicial to both the Allies and the Russians. The siege works had been advanced to within 45 metres of the fortifications.

LONDON, Friday, January 26.

You will not have to complain of the unimportant nature of the news by this mail. You will find diplomatic correspondences of decisive character superseded in importance by manifestations of warlike spirit, in a new direction, to be eclipsed for the time by the resignation of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. I give you, for the present, no speculations, and spare you all the deductions that I might draw from this last important fact, and I tell you only broadly, that *peace lurks more than ever*, beneath all these intrigues, evolutions and crises. After this simple statement of my increased conviction I merely recapitulate the news and rumors. Lord JOHN RUSSELL tendered his resignation last Wednesday morning. People say he wished to demonstrate his dissent from all that has not been done regarding the army organization. Such may be one reason, but not the principal one. Lord JOHN resigned—so I am credibly informed—because directly after he had been made the Governmental organ in the House of Commons, to declare that *no powers had been sent to treat for peace, these powers were dispatched*. This is one principal reason; whether it will or will not be confessed I know not. It was a trick to cheat Parliament and the public—Lord JOHN having been made to bear the responsibility for the afterthought. Another reason is the reluctance of his lordship to ruin himself totally in public opinion, by remaining a member of a maladministration, which, he saw, will close a disastrous war by a sham piece, and then be superseded by the Tories, popularized by Coalition imbecility. There is another reason, and this *is one of personal ambition*. Lord JOHN believed that by repudiating the Cabinet policy now, when public feeling grows more and more indignant at it, he becomes *ipso facto* the Premier of the next administration, this one being sure to fall, if not willing to resign at once, as soon as his Lordship's followers should receive a hint to vote with the opposition. And here I must make you acquainted with another sort of afterthought. People wonder why Lord PALMERSTON did not take the same step as his noble friend. The mystery is solved thus: Lord PALMERSTON aspires equally to the Premiership, but he is a shrewd man, and calculates that to do things, however popular, in common with Lord JOHN—whom he dislikes, moreover—would diminish his chances. He remained to keep up friendship with the Peelites, and especially with Lord ABERDEEN, who, he remembers, *has the duty and right to advise her Majesty what person she should ask to form a new Cabinet*. The resignation of Lord JOHN is thought to be sufficient to give the *coup de grace* to Aberdeenism, but the falling Minister may stretch out a helping hand to one who remained faithful to him in the hour of desertion. The fall of the whole Cabinet, Lord JOHN included, would have been followed, without doubt, by a DERBY-DISRAELI combination, but in case of a fall occasioned by mutiny in the Cabinet itself, the noble Viscount may form a reasonable hope of the strongest because the greatest support to his being called upon to carry on the Queen's Government. Such is PALMERSTON's calculation, at least it was explained to me by a gentleman of official connections. Who is to gain? We will see. For the present I dare wager on PALMERSTON, provided ABERDEEN should resign, which is by no means sure, whatever the *Times* may say. You will probably hear something definite from Liverpool, as the latest *news* by telegraph. [We have the London papers of Saturday.—ED.] I cannot give you anything of the kind, because the explanations, and it may be, revelations, will take place this evening, after this letter will have been posted. There is considerable excitement in all circles, in consequence of this resignation, but the public is as yet undecided whom to crucify. The manner in which his lordship shrank from facing a public debate upon measures to which he was a party, is much blamed; but, on the other side, his pronunciamento is looked upon as a fact likely to lead to a vigorous policy of war. I must tell you that I do not share this opinion, much as the fall of ABERDEEN would delight me. Whoever looks with an impartial eye on the situation of affairs, will fully endorse the very manly exposition by Mr. BRIGHT, at the last Manchester *soirée*, of Lords J. RUSSELL's and PALMERSTON's characters. I recommend that speech to your attention. As far as internal reforms go—surely a great field—England may gain by having a PALMERSTON rather than an ABERDEEN, or a RUSSELL rather than a PALMERSTON, but as to a Foreign policy in emergencies involving popular interests at large, they are all alike—the only thing they differ in being in the more or less cleverness to represent their reactionary transactions under a light of seeming liberalism.

The success of the French loan—respecting which I have received and expect to receive some more interesting details to be sent to you by next mail—seems to have emboldened NAPOLEON III. I am written *to* from Paris that a campaign on the Rhine is looked for with all but certainty. The Emperor, it is said, is sensibly changed in his views by the prospect of a battle-field on which, it being nearer home, he could take the command in person. The not only warlike, but impertinent, note of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Prussia's pretentions for a share in the Vienna consultations, and the epigrammatic rectifications respecting the same State, in the *Moniteur*, are surely signs of a spirit raised by a pocket full of millions. However, you must not over-rate the importance of these manifestations. NAPOLEON's ambition seems to be to gain credit for a European coalition as a mere demonstration of his *influence* against Russia, whose defeat would surely not be considered so humiliating if effected by a combination of all *Powers*. But Prussia is not willing to serve as a means of Napoleonic demonstration, and so December 2d gets angry. That is all. The venerable Diet of Frankfort is now expected to settle the matter in accordance to Austria's wishes, who grows warlike in proportion to the chances of peace becoming more evident. The Congress of Vienna must look on Europe in arms. You will see from the diplomatic papers, published since the last mail, how completely they all agree on the basis of reconciliation, and how right I was in telling you so ever since the treaty of December has been concluded. If you look at affairs as they appear on the surface, they are to be sure of an extremely bellicose character; but examine their depths and you will everywhere discover the [illegible] of a peaceful disposition. I may be wrong in my views, but I adhere to them until better convinced. The Princes are coming home. Negotiations will commence on the 2d of February. Winter is raging in the Crimea, which becomes the [illegible] for reinforcements constantly sent and always dying away. The *Times* will not hear of a second army, and gives up the first as already lost, while its pages do not blush under the unnational advice to place the remainder of what has been sent under the command of General CANROBERT! Such are the signs. Great as the disasters surely are in the Allied army, the description given by the *Times* is evidently exaggerated in order to serve a purpose, which I leave you to guess.

KOSSUTH's two last articles—of which I sent you one by last mail—have produced a great sensation. *No daily papers noticed them at all.* Do you know why? Because they concerted not to mention what they considered to be an *intrusion*. This is one of the consequences of the alliance with despots. England, so boastful of her liberalism—English editors, so haughty to parade their independence and love of Freedom, are, by having become the good friends of NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH, obliged to shun the company of honest men, of patriots whom they admired, extolled, but lately. They dare not address them; and if asked from Paris or Vienna what KOSSUTH is doing, they would answer: "We do not know the man." And so to palliate these shameful desertions of all principle, they speak of *intrusion*, and will take no notice of the *intruder*. But, as I said, the articles of KOSSUTH are, nevertheless, of very great importance, and the rush for the *Sunday Times* is unexampled. In reading rooms you never can get the paper. It goes from hand to hand, *engaged* for hours in advance. The sale of the paper has risen and is rising by thousands at each fresh article, and my newsman says he sends just double the number of copies he previously did to country subscribers. *There will be no article of* KOSSUTH's in next Sunday's number.

From the seat of war there is nothing important, but I must tell you that the fate of the Crimean expedition is likely to end at the very point where it has landed—I mean Eupatoria. There is a storm gathering in that direction for one or the other party. That the Russians would not have suffered this gathering if not conscious of their capability to disperse it by a terrible blow, seems more than probable. Why not have taken, indeed, Eupatoria, while it was defended but by some 1,500 men? The answer to this question may some day come in the announcement by telegraph that *there is no Turkish army left in the Crimea*.

BARTHELEMY has been executed. You will see from the papers how he behaved. The affair is still involved in mystery, but it will come out by and by. *It has*—I was positively assured—*a political side*.

We had cold, rain, snow, dark and dreary days *during these last ten days*; and, judging from what people, in such a time, suffer here in London, one is indeed shuddering at the idea of the miseries which those poor fellows in the Crimea must contend against and succumb under.

An Up-Town City Hall.

We have been surprised to learn how strong a disposition there is, on the part of some whose dispositions are very apt to assume the shape of laws, to build the new City Hall up town—as far up as the neighborhood of Madison-square. If the question were taken to-day in the Board of Aldermen, very likely we should find the majority of them voting for the project; and, without knowing definitely the fact, we are led to suspect that our excellent Mayor very likely would approve it. Of course, the project would not include the policy of taking the Courts up there. They would still remain in the Park; but the Mayor's Office, the two Boards, and some few of the Departments only, would be removed.

Those in favor of the thing say that Madison-square is far more central than the Park. Geographically it is so at present. But who believes that half a score of years will elapse without seeing the "Consolidated City of Brooklyn" again consolidated with New-York, and ultimately the other adjacent towns and cities, whose interests are coincident with those of the parent City, united with it under a common Charter. And when that time comes, we shall need that the offices for the transaction of the municipal affairs of the consolidated metropolis be located in a spot which is not only easily accessible to every portion of Manhattan Island, but central, also, to the whole cluster of municipalities.

It is not strange that the owners of up-town property, when they consult their personal interest, should favor the project, but we wonder that the residents of the palaces in that neighborhood consent. For if the City Hall goes into those exclusive quarters, the Upper Ten must go out. Their magnificent suites of apartments will soon be converted into Lawyers' Commons. Their palaces will be turned into boarding-houses. The thundering of steam-presses will disturb the rest of the stately dames and their delicate daughters. Printers with Africanized hands and faces will take no pains not to smouch their tinted ceilings. We shall drabble ink on their white marble mantels, and proof-readers will hold copy and correct in their conservatories. Newsboys will sleep in their halls. Telegraph messengers will go dodging into their private rooms. Banks and shoe-shops, cake and coffee saloons, old clothes stores, insurance offices, public school-rooms, and patent medicine factories will ensconce themselves in their roomy mansions. However, if the Upper Ten are willing to be driven up to Yorkville, down to the lumber yards on the North River, or over to "Germany" on the East, far be it from us to complain that trade and business and stirring life replace the solemn dullness that broods over their quarters. Only this we may add: The Park is most central of any part of the City for its Hall at present; and by the time that the City's growth has dragged that centre much farther up, the across-the-ferry cities will be thundering for a union, and which would have the effect at once to drag the centre back again—to the Park, or even nearer to the Battery.

Musical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The continued indisposition of Miss LOUISA PYNE—produced, we believe, by the remarkable severity of the weather—has compelled the closing of this popular establishment during the week. We learn, with a satisfaction which our readers will join in, that Miss LOUISA PYNE is so far recovered as to render it almost certain that she will make her appearance on Monday next.

This untoward event, which has disappointed so many of this admirable artiste's admirers, is more to be regretted from the fact that but another week remains of the present engagement. "Cinderella" will be repeated three times next week,—the remaining three being devoted to other [illegible]. Miss LOUISA PYNE, Mr. HARRISON, and the other members of the troupe, will then proceed to Philadelphia.

CESSATION OF THE SNOW STORM.

The snow actually ceased falling last evening. After a continual creeping of snowy flakes since Wednesday, the air became comparatively clear late in the day; and after everybody had succeeded in getting a tremendous influenza, the temperature moderated, the snow packed down into good sleighing order, travel was fairly resumed, and we look now for a happier season. During the day and night, the sleighing was taken advantage of in the City. The sound of fish-horns, blown lustily by the revelers in big sleighs, and behind fast horses, filled the ears of listening people, who were forced to listen because they could not help it. Shouts, scraps of negro songs, women (of doubtful position) driving, six-in-hand teams by way of having sport, screams, yells, bawls,—now and then a neat one-horse little institution, containing only "me and Polly"—an occasional upset—a general hubbub, and a continual roar and rattle, mingled with oaths and jests and free-and-easy interchanges of passing courtesies,—these are the customary attendants of New-York sleigh-riding. They are to be observed in all their perfection.

Travel on the City Railroads is regularly resumed. Few or none of the Companies have placed sleighs on their routes, preferring to keep the tracks clear by the force of double teams and snow-plows. On the large roads, centering in the City and suburbs, the delays have finally been conquered. The night express train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, due at Jersey City at 9:41 o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at 4½ o'clock P. M. The two trains due last evening *arrived* within two hours of the time due. The track is now quite clear, and the trains departed regularly yesterday afternoon. On the New-Jersey Railroad the trains arrived and departed regularly, and nearly on time in every instance.

The trains on the Hudson River Road arrived last evening within half an hour of their regular time.

Reports by Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 9—A. M.—A snow storm commenced during the night and still falls thick; at present it is on the ground to a depth of about fourteen inches. It is drifting considerably, but so far has not seriously interfered with Railroad travel.

MONTREAL, Feb. 9.—Weather has greatly changed. Thermometer which has ranged for the last three days at more than 20° below zero, now marks 22° above. Snow-ing slightly.

Business dull. Money market depressed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 9, A. M.—It is now snowing here with a strong breeze from the northeast. Thermometer 21° above zero.

PICTOU, Feb. 9, A. M.—A heavy snow storm is prevailing here, and a strong northeast gale is blowing. At Eastport, Calais and Bangor the weather is very cold, but there is now snow.

HAMILTON, Feb. 8.—It has been snowing slightly here to-day with an easterly wind. The thermometer stands at 20° above zero.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Weather moderate; cloudy, with indications of more snow. The morning train from New-York arrived here at 7½ P. M.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—Weather intensely cold. Ground covered with sleet, which is quite unprecedented here.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and cold.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9—A. M.—A snow storm has set in here.

The Frozen Trains.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Feb. 5.

We conversed this morning with a gentleman, a citizen of St. Louis, who came down last night from Springfield, and who gave us some information of the condition of affairs on the railroads. Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and by dint of severe labor, in which all the passengers toiled heartily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift the snow was so deep that it overturned the cars, and the train had to root its way through, completely hid from view, and enveloped in the bleak shroud. To aid the engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours in throwing the snow off the track. The intensity of the cold may be imagined when it is stated that the thermometer indicated 30° below zero. Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington, a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived when we state that they had torn three cars to pieces for fuel. While our informant was at Bloomington, an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts lying at frequent intervals along the prairies, the terrific force of the wind, which filled the air with whirling snow, and the almost insufferable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the cars with sleighs, a hopeless and futile task. So much for the suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi Road. On the Illinois Central affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel but for want of food, and shocking to relate, were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to *eat dogs to keep from starving*. This fact is reliably stated in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and it is further confirmed, says our informant, by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed, it was a subject of conversation in that city. A Mr. MORGAN, nephew of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Mississippi Road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities. A like condition of things prevails on the Rock Island Railroad, though no detailed accounts from there have reached us. Governor MATTESON had sent dispatches to Bloomington to have the track cleared, that the trains might come through, at any expense. It was supposed yesterday at Springfield that a sufficient number of the absent Legislators would get in to-day to constitute a quorum in both Houses.

We doubt very much if the tracks will be entirely cleared for several days longer yet, unless human efforts are aided by the melting influence of the sun. There are business men of St. Louis anxious to get on to New-York, and others at Chicago who are anxious to return home. A dispatch from Chicago yesterday, gives little reason to hope that the track will be cleared as soon as we expected. The delayed mails will hardly reach here before Sunday or Monday.

The Great Snow-Storm.

From the Keokuk (Iowa) Whig, Jan. 29.

We were visited on the night of the 26th and the following day and night, with one of the most severe snow-storms ever known in the West.

On Saturday, the 27th, the wind blew very strong from the northwest—cloudy and intensely cold—and at 12 o'clock on Saturday night it began to snow with great rapidity, and continued to fall for thirty-two hours without intermission.

The sky during the whole time was filled with so dense a mass of falling snow, that it was impossible to see at a distance of a few yards.

The wind continued to blow from the northwest a perfect hurricane. Fences, trees were prostrated; old buildings were blown down; good houses, barns and out-buildings were unroofed; [illegible]

There was great suffering with many that were unprepared for such a storm, in consequence of the intense cold. The mercury fell to nine degrees below zero, and the snow was so deep that [illegible]

And now, up to this time, the hour of going to press we have not seen a team in the streets of Keokuk, [illegible]. The streets are blocked with snow.

We have seen some snow-storms that looked more like the dreary storms of New-England as this. Drifts of snow piled up from six to ten feet high [illegible] If we were in the frosty regions of New-Hampshire [illegible] this direction.

THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

Celebration of the Sixth Anniversary at the Tabernacle.

SPEECHES OF SIGNOR FORESTI, REV. J. P. THOMPSON, REV. J. S. INSKIP, SIGISMUND KAUFMAN AND OTHERS.

The Sixth Anniversary of the Roman Republic was celebrated last evening at the Tabernacle. About twelve hundred citizens were present, the majority of whom were of foreign birth. The space in the gallery in front of the organ was appropriately decorated by the revolutionary flags of the different nationalities of Europe.

In the centre was the banner of the Roman Republic, on which was a representation of a spread Eagle, and under it the words "*Dio e Popolo.*" On the right were the Stars and Stripes and on the left the Roman tri-color. On one side of this trio of national banners was the flag of Universal Democracy and the Hungarian Revolutionary flag; on the other the Red Republican and Cuban flags. Liberty caps surmounted each grouping of banners. The flag of Poland and that of Society "La Montagne" were placed together.

THEODORE DWIGHT, Esq., was called to the chair. He announced the peculiar circumstances under which the Roman Republic was established. The Italians were not called upon to act by a revolution, but by the necessities of the case, as they were without a Government. The man who pretended to be the Vicegerent of God had abandoned them, and they were in the same condition as were their forefathers one thousand nine hundred years before; when, for the first time, they had an opportunity to form a government, they did not choose Anarchy, but a Republic, and during the existence of the Republic, they sustained it with honor. Even the assassins mysteriously disappeared with their father the Pope. They opened the bloody Inquisition to the world, for the first time since its institution, and they erected a monument to show their detestation of it. We meet to-night to celebrate the downfall of Papacy as a temporal power, and the Republic that followed it would now have been in existence were it not for French arms. We have met, too, to cast our eyes before us and see whether we may not predict soon the restoration of the Roman Republic. The speaker then referred in eloquent terms to the career of Prof. FORESTI, and other patriots, who had suffered from European tyranny, and believed that it would not be long before they could once again see their native land.

Mr. McMULLIN then read letters from Messrs. GEORGE S. HILLIARD, B. SILLIMAN, Sr., and Hon. HORACE GREELEY, received by the Committee from the above gentlemen, who were not in attendance.

Letters from Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, HUGH MAXWELL, Professor MORSE, and others, were read to the assembly by the Secretary.

The President then made some appropriate remarks in introducing Professor FORESTI, who was received with loud cheers.

Professor FORESTI addressed the audience in Italian.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, next addressed the meeting.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Whereas, The Pope abandoned Rome on the 24th November, 1848, and whereas the Roman people, in the place of the fugitive Pontifical authority, established a Republic, remarkable for its moderation, but which, nevertheless, has been calumniated and denounced by the Reactionists, be it

Resolved, That the Government of the Roman Republic proclaimed, through the Representatives of the People, on the 9th of February, 1849, is entitled to the thanks of mankind for the good order and humanity exhibited by it under such peculiarly difficult circumstances.

Resolved, That the Constituent Assembly of the Roman Republic, having been elected by Universal Suffrage, is the only legitimate authority in that State—and that the actual Government of the Pope, restored and sustained by foreign bayonets, is INTRUSIVE.

Resolved, That we will hail with joy the re-establishment of the Republic in Italy.

The meeting was addressed by a number of gentlemen, and the celebration closed a few minutes after 11 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Canadian Affairs—Weather, &c.

TORONTO, Thursday, Feb. 8.

The weather here is very dull and cloudy. There was a slight fall of snow to-day. The thermometer stands at 15° above zero.

The steamer *Chief Justice* ran aground on her way here from Niagara. Her passengers were landed safe by means of a rope from the vessel to the shore. Efforts are still making to lighten the ship and get her off.

Messrs. HENRY BULMER, J. P. LITCHFIELD, M. D. RICHARDS and LOUIS RICHARDS have been appointed Judges from Lower Canada for the selection of products from Upper Canada for the Paris Exhibition.

Yesterday on the Great Western Railway, a brakeman, name unknown, was frozen to death while at his post on the platform of a car. When the train stopped he fell from it dead.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Feb. 8.

There was considerable rioting at the municipal election to-day in the St. Peter and Champlain Wards. MAKHAN, a defeated candidate, has entered a protest against the election, on account of threats of violence, &c.

Several citizens were cruelly beaten with bludgeons. The military were called out to restore order and quiet, but they did not act.

MEARS, a man who was convicted of taking part in the GAVAZZI riot, and who was fined £25 for doing so, has been elected from the Champlain Ward.

Nomination of Hon. James Shields for Congress—The Railroads, &c., &c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 9.

Hon. JAMES SHIELDS has been announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Eighth Congressional District, now vacant by the election of LYMAN TRUMBULL to the United States Senate.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad will probably be open to-day. The mails for St. Louis and along the line of the road have accumulated in a sufficient quantity to load up one freight train. They have been stored in warehouses for the past three weeks. Over one hundred tons of mail matter were on hand for Springfield and St. Louis.

The Illinois Central Railroad will most probably be open to-day also, and then all except the Military Tract and Galena Air Line will be in good order.

Departure of General Wilson from Boston for Washington.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

General WILSON, the new Senator elect from this State, left here yesterday afternoon for Washington. He was enthusiastically cheered by a large number of his friends who had gathered at the depot to take leave of him.

At Worcester a delegation of Anti-Slavery men greeted him, and a speech was made by W. W. RICE, Esq., to which General WILSON briefly responded, saying he knew the principles which the people of Massachusetts cherished above all others and that he should strive faithfully to uphold them.

Prosecution of Liquor Sellers, &c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Grand Jury have found bills against twenty-five liquor sellers, and are not yet through. They have also indicted the managers of prize concerts.

The Maine Law passed the House at Indianapolis to-day, and is now the law. Great rejoicing at Indianapolis in consequence.

River still closed and business extremely dull.

Know-Nothing Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Americans are holding a Caucus this evening to agree upon a candidate for Senator in place of CAMERON. The candidates are so numerous that it will probably be late before the Caucus will be able to make its selection.

Cashier Missing—Liquor Bill.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 9.

N. C. ROE, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of this city, indicted for forgery, has left for parts unknown.

The Senate, to-day, passed the Liquor bill by a vote of 17 to 7.

A New-Yorker Robbed.

TOLEDO, Friday, Feb. 9.

WILLIAMS, *alias* HARRISON, was arrested to-day, charged with having robbed the Michigan Southern Railroad baggage car of a trunk containing $4,000 worth of Bank drafts, belonging to S. M. CLARK, of New-York.

Accident.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 9.

WALTER GIBBS, a bookbinder, about fifty years old, was accidentally shot this afternoon in a tavern by a young man named THOMAS J. EVERETT, who carelessly fired off an old musket—not knowing it was loaded. The shot took effect in the head and it is thought mortally.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 9.

The bark *Maryland*, from Palermo for Boston, with a cargo of oranges, lemons, nuts and sumac, went ashore yesterday on Ipswich Beach, and is now full of water. Her crew were saved by life boats.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rents Down-Town.

The tendency of rents, in and about Wall-street is downward, although there are not wanting owners who have demanded a considerable advance for desirable rooms, but such demands have not as yet been acceded to. The natural and inevitable result of the state of things which has existed for the last year or two is that Banking, Insurance and Brokers' business will diffuse itself beyond the inexorable boundaries of Wall-street, which are Trinity Church on the west and the river on the east. The erection of Trinity building on Broadway, out of Wall-street, was the first bold attempt to break down its traditional exclusiveness, and the establishment of BELMONT, in Beaver-street, and of DUNCAN & SHERMAN, in William-street, both near Wall-street, but yet out of the charmed limits, has given encouragement for the conversion of warehouses at various points within a hundred yards of Wall-street into elegant and commodious suites of offices. *One hundred and fifty-seven rooms*, nearly all of them in new and elegant buildings, within two hundred feet of Wall-street, will be ready for occupation within the next two months, and it is impossible that the extravagant rents demanded in *the* street for the last year or two can be upheld in the face of such competition. In London, the neighborhood and not the street is the *consideration with bankers and brokers*. In that city the houses of PEABODY and BARINGS, and other leading firms, are not side by side in Lombard-street, but are scattered about at various points, acknowledging the Royal Exchange and Bank of England for a centre. Wall-street must for years be a financial centre, but possessing no advantage which may not be shared by property in the immediate vicinity.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

The Belgians—Unauthorized Interference.

M. MALI, Belgian Consul at this port, has taken umbrage at the interference of his colleague of Philadelphia in the affairs of the Belgians in confinement here. M. MALI addresses the following letter to Mayor WOOD:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6.

SIR: I have just seen in the public newspapers two letters, purporting to be written by Mr. MANON, Belgian Consul in Philadelphia, one of them addressed to you, the other to the twelve Belgians of the Rochambeau, now detained in this City.

Without intending to express any opinion upon the proceedings of MANON, I feel nevertheless impelled to declare to you, that they are an uncalled for interference in my own consular jurisdiction, and in consequence I have reported the circumstances to the Belgian Majesty's legation at Washington.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY W. T. MALI, Consul of Belgium.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York.

American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society.

At meetings of this Society, held at their rooms, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, on the 29th January and the 5th February, PETER COOPER, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair, the following among other business was transacted. The Committee on Transit reported that eighty-five persons have received traveling tickets and been forwarded into the interior. The Committee to whom was referred the subject of the best plan for forwarding to the interior emigrants and other unemployed persons, reported and the report after being amended was adopted. The Committee on Finance reported that since the last monthly meeting of the Board $1,100 had been received into the treasury.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Committee of Distribution of the proceeds of the recent concert generously given by GRISI and MARIO for the benefit of the poor of this City, for their liberal donation of $500 to the funds of this Society.

Resolved, That the Committee on Transit be authorized to solicit contributions for the purpose of forwarding emigrants and others to persons in the country soliciting laborers.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to examine the various bills now before Congress relating to emigration, and to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be presented to the Board next meeting.

Corporation Doings.

Councilman DALON (Fifth District) took his seat last evening. BERNARD GAFFNEY was admitted to the seat of the Fiftieth District.

A resolution was introduced to appropriate $500 each to the Ward Relief Associations. Referred.

A proposal to purchase the Eighth-avenue Railroad at an advance of six per cent. upon the original cost, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Gymnastic Exhibition.

The last of the Seventh Semi-Annual Exhibitions, at OTTIGNON's Gymnasium in Crosby-street, took place last evening. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The exploits of the amateur gymnasts were truly surprising, and elicited great applause.

Fire in Barclay-street.

The large dry goods house of Messrs. WARNER & LOOP, No. 19 Barclay-street, and No. 25 Park-place, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire at 3½ o'clock, yesterday morning. From a defect in a flue, it is thought, a fire broke out in the basement of the building, but was almost instantly discovered by PETER SHIELDS, a member of the Insurance Watch, while patrolling his beat. Mr. SHIELDS gave instant alarm; the firemen were soon on hand and extinguished the flames before they had made much progress or caused any serious damage.

Fire in Fulton-street.

The fruit store of E. F. GRIMES, No. 34 Fulton-street, was on fire at about 11 o'clock last night. The fire was confined to the store. Its origin has not been ascertained. The damage to building and stock amounted to about $1,000.

The Neglected Poor.

We have heard of a respectable widow—having several children—making known her distress in a quarter where she hoped her appeal would not be in vain. She was responded to by asking her "how she happened to live in so good a house." She answered that she had always lived in a respectable house. She wants food and her children want shoes. Any inquiry for "Widow," at this office, will be satisfied.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS being unable to fulfil his engagement to speak on Slavery at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening next, his place will be supplied by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse.

Mr. WILLIAM W. FEHAN, who was Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, in 1840, has been sent to Blackwell's Island, at his own request, as a vagrant. How this reverse has come upon him, he does not state.

A Hospital for Women is talked of, to accommodate five hundred patients.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MORE ABOUT LOCKS—AN ARTICLE CALCULATED to mislead the public, in reference to the sole right to manufacture and sell JONES' ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK, (more commonly called "The World's Fair Lock,") having recently been published, the subscribers would notify all parties interested to the following notice: THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, New-York, the patent right of my

ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,

Commonly called "Jones' Anti-Gunpowder Lock; or, The World's Fair Lock."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed on a Safe at the World's Fair, with $1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, while the visitors got tired of turning the dials with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being [illegible].

Bankers, jewelers and merchants, who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water-st., who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 30, 1855.

STEARNS & MARVIN, Successors to Rich & Co., No. 146 and 116 Water-st., New-York.

The only makers of "Salamander Safes," combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, taken from the ruins of the fire in Fulton-st. on the 7th inst., after having been exposed to the most intense heat for upward of 40 hours, was found to have preserved the books and papers of Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co., while other parties who entrusted their valuables to other Safes, by the same fire, met with a total and irreparable loss of books, papers and money.

No business man should delay for a day to provide themselves with one of WILDER'S IMPROVED DOUBLE FLANGE SALAMANDER SAFES. For sale at No. 122 Pearl-st., (near Wall-st.,) New-York, by

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Superior toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, interior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $60 to $160. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

DEALERS IN CLOTHING VISITING NEW-YORK this season, are respectfully invited to examine our stock of Spring and Summer clothing, as we feel assured they will find it, from its extent, variety, style and cheapness, well worthy of their consideration. While the depression of our manufacturers this season has been to greatly reduce their stocks, we have availed ourselves of the advantages of a low market for goods and labor, to manufacture a much larger stock than we have ever done, which, consequently, we will be enabled to offer at remarkably low prices.

D. DEVLIN & CO., No. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and '54, and this is the lock, and the *only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London* World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "*World's Fair Locks.*" The subscriber and his agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his patent champion safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks.

S. C. HERRING, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., New-York.

Clothe well the feet then fearless face the storm;
Cold has few perils if the feet be warm.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH ALPINE BUTTON BOOTS, with warm linings, gaiter and other boots, with good thick soles, India-rubber boots and shoes of all kinds, with boys', misses' and children's boots and shoes, of all varieties, call at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

DR. WITHERS' PILE SUPPOSITORY.—PERSONS who are troubled with Internal or External Piles will find this article a certain cure. It has cured cases of fifteen years' standing. Try it. Sold only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 133, above Broome-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE ISTHMUS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Sunday, Jan. 14, 1855.

Having just returned from a thorough examination of the route of the Panama Railroad, its construction and workings, &c., &c., I find that the Road so far as finished is built of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner. The mason work of the culverts and bridges across the innumerable streams that cross the line of the Road is built of hewn stone of the best quality.

The enterprising Company to whom this Road belongs has had every difficulty and disadvantage to contend against; the unhealthiness of the climate, the difficulty of procuring laborers, and of procuring materials for the construction of the road, are among a few of the difficulties they have had to contend against. The timber used for the purposes of the road had to be transported, every foot of it, from the United States and Carthagena; all the houses built for the use of the Company, which comprise a large number—the laborers having large and commodious frame boarding-houses built at stated intervals upon the line of the road—were all transported from the United States. The ties or sleepers for the road were brought from Carthagena, and are of wood called lignum vitæ, and cost, by the time they were laid down ready for the rails, $2 50 each. There is not a foot of timber on the whole line of the road that could be made available for constructing the road. All the provisions for the use of the laborers and attachés of the Company are also brought from the United States.

The first seven miles of the road, after leaving Aspinwall, run through an almost impenetrable swamp, the water being from one to three feet deep the whole distance. The soil at the bottom is composed of blue mud, soft and miry. Spiles were driven down the whole distance, and a frame-work built upon the same to the height of twelve feet, which was sunk down to a level of the road, and then ballasted or filled up with stone and gravel, which makes the road very substantial and solid. The road then takes its course along the bank of the Chagres River, and crosses that stream at Barbacoa by a fine and substantial bridge, which will compare favorably with any work of a similar nature in the United States.

The Panama Railroad Company deserve great credit for carrying on successfully this truly great work. The vast and immense benefit which the commercial interests of the United States will secure through this channel can scarcely be conceived. The trade of the United States with the cities of the Pacific coast—Australia, China and Japan—will be brought several months nearer. Indeed, at one bound you cross from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thence you can go by steam to every port of importance on the Pacific, from the Southern extremity of Chili to the Russian Possessions in the North. Should Mr. SEWARD's Steam Navigation bill pass the present Congress, which it is earnestly hoped it will, the distance from New-York to San Francisco, China and Japan, will be greatly reduced, and goods can be transported to these places, through the Panama Railroad, at a much cheaper rate, and at a cost of much less time, than by clippers around the horn. A. J. P.

The Aspinwall *Courier* of Jan. 30 has the following review of affairs on the Isthmus: During the past fortnight nothing of importance has transpired except the opening connection of the railroad. For weeks it has appeared doubtful whether it would be possible to complete this connection before the end of January; but notwithstanding that there have been several obstacles, either of which seemed almost insuperable—notwithstanding that it has rained every day, and almost incessantly during several weeks—the connection was made, and the cars went over the track the whole distance from Aspinwall to Panama, on the 28th of January.

On the arrival of the train near Panama, it was met by a large proportion of the native population, who were anxious to behold the fire-eating steed with his train of carriages. On the approach of the train they seemed stupefied with amazement; but when the engineer opened his steam-whistle, their wonder was changed to fear—and some of the women and children were so entirely bewildered and horrified that they started for the woods, screaming at every jump. The impression upon the entire population, on the appearance of the train at the city, was of the most exciting character, and after the first paroxysm of wonder was over, the people crowded about the train so close as scarcely to leave room for it to move upon the track. The train reached Panama about noon, (having run down from the Summit, the first time, in an hour and a half,) and remained until near 7 o'clock in the evening, giving the whole population of the city an opportunity to see the great wonder they had so long been expecting. About dark the train started from Panama for Aspinwall, and reached this city at midnight.

The next morning, Monday, Jan. 29, the first regular train left Aspinwall for Panama, and on Tuesday, the 30th, the first company of passengers from the United States for California left Aspinwall for Panama, in the cars, to go over the whole transit by steam.

NEW-GRANADA.

The Aspinwall *Courier* informs us that the St. Thomas steamer brought Gen. POSADA, who left some eight months since, with the troops of the Isthmus. The General comes from the coast where everything is quiet, and where he was stationed on his first arrival there. At the time the Cienegas threatened to take up arms for Melo, Gen. POSADA went there and subdued them, since which time he has been officiating as second in command of the forces of the Atlantic coast division.

The Isthmus troops were superseded on the Atlantic by Carthagenians, and were united with the forces that centred at Bogota. It is said they have been dismissed, and will probably be sent to Carthagena in time for this port.

PERU, BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

The most important news is from Peru. Gen. CASTILLA has overthrown ECHENIQUE, and taken the Government into his own hands. The battle which decided the contest was fought Jan. 5, but a short distance from the gates of Lima. After the battle had fairly commenced, two entire battalions of the Government forces went over to the Revolutionists; the army of the latter was soon afterrouted. President ECHENIQUE, when he found that his plan of battle had been foiled by a change in the position of CASTILLA's troops during the night, seems to have shown the white feather. He made but one effort to gain the battle—when this failed, he left the field, and fled with all possible speed to the dwelling of the British Minister, Mr. SULLIVAN. At last accounts, he was supposed to be still there. The populace having manifested a disposition to disregard the sanctity of the Minister's house, in their fury against the fallen President, CASTILLA stationed a force to protect it. CASTILLA's army entered Lima about 10 o'clock on the morning of the battle, amid the most enthusiastic welcome of the people. Gen. CASTILLA made a truly triumphant entry of the city about 2 P. M. Lima having been taken, a force was sent to Callao, and the castle and squadron were surrendered after a short parley, a number of the principal citizens having held a meeting on the first receipt of the news from Lima, and resolved to recognize the authority of CASTILLA.

The dates from Bolivia are to the 27th December. AGRA, who had been pushing successfully towards La Paz, had been put down. The President has pardoned those engaged with AGRA. The President has called an extra session of Congress for the first of February, and announced that he should then resign his office and retire to private life.

All was quiet throughout the provinces of the Argentine Confederation at the latest dates, Dec. 21, and the news from Chili, which is up to Dec. 30, is of no importance.

Police Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Police were in session yesterday, in the Mayor's private office. A large number of policemen were present, in and around the office, anxious to learn the proceedings.

The only case called up was that of JOHN DALTON, First Lieutenant of the First Ward Police, charged by his Captain (HALPIN) with: 1st, Neglect of duty; 2d, Disobedience of orders; 3d, Disrespectful language to a superior officer. The charges were amplified by eight separate specifications. Some of the alleged offences were committed so far back as June, 1854. Lengthy affidavits in support of the charges, made by Capt. HALPIN, Lieut. SNODGRASS, and Private CONNELLY, were read. Capt. HALPIN, the only witness sworn, was cross-examined at great length, and closely, by Mr. BUSTEED, who appeared for the defendant. The Commissioners adjourned, without concluding the case.

Case of Abduction.

Yesterday morning, a remarkable case of abduction came to light. The wife of HULLWEAR HELLDEBRAND was induced by a grocer's clerk, named HENRY WIEBEN, to leave her husband, taking with her all the household furniture, jewelry, and wearing apparel, valued at $1,300. The necessary affidavits were taken, and Justice DAVISON dispatched Sergeant MARTIN and police officer MOORE to find the missing wife and the property. The officers recovered a portion of the goods at the house of Mr. PICKLE, No. 163 Spring-street, and subsequently found the woman at a lager bier shop in Twenty-ninth-street, near the Eighth-avenue. She was in the company of her lover, and the officers found in their possession $881 in cash, and $400 worth of clothing, all of which was recognized as having been taken from the injured husband at the time of the flight. When the lady was brought to the police office she met her husband and embraced him with a renewed affection. The "flare up" was forthwith arranged between the parties, and they left the Court-room arm in arm as if nothing had happened.

Fatal Explosion in Roxbury, Mass.

From the Boston Courier, Feb. 9.

About 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, a boiler in the kitchen of the house of Mr. SAMUEL A. WAY, corner of Park-street and Gore-avenue, Roxbury, exploded and scalded CATHARINE GLENNON so severely that she lived but a short time. CATHARINE KELLEY and MARGARET BRENNAHAN, the latter a girl aged 10 years, were also in the kitchen at the time, and both were badly scalded, although not dangerously. Mrs. WAY, who was in the room over the kitchen, was thrown with great violence several feet and narrowly escaped. A marble table in the room with Mrs. WAY was broken against the wall, and a door was torn from its hinges in the kitchen and forced through the ceiling close to where Mrs. WAY was thrown. In the kitchen all the doors and windows were blown completely out, and the range completely demolished. The boiler was supplied with water from a cistern in the upper room, the leading pipe from which is supposed to have been frozen up on Tuesday night, thus stopping the supply, and hence the explosion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Rev. Dr. TYNG will deliver the second sermon of the Course before the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City, on next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb 11, at the St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Sussex-st., between Washington and Warren-sts.
EDWIN J. CRANE, Recording Secretary.
If the weather proves inclement the Lecture will be postponed.

☞ The Fifth Anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Mutual Benefit Society will be celebrated in Saint Thomas' Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, (11th inst.) when the Annual Report will be presented, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. NEVILLE. A collection will be made for the benefit of the Charity Fund of the Society. Divine service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Dedication in Williamsburg.—The Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts. (Rev. Dr. FINLAY's,) will be dedicated TO-MORROW. Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. Dr. KREBS at 3 P. M., and Rev Dr. DE WITT at 7½ P. M. Contributions will be thankfully received, in aid of the Church, at the close of each service.

☞ Professor Bush will deliver on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the room over the Savings Bank, corner of South 3d and 4th-sts., Williamsburg, the second lecture of the course. Subject—*The First State of Man after Death.* Rev. THOMAS WILKS will preach EVERY SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ Advent Mission Church—Forsyth-st., between Walker and Hester-sts. Elder J. LITCH, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Church on SUNDAY, the 11th inst., at the usual hours; and will also preach in the evenings during the week. All who feel an interest in sustaining this Church are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ Rev. T. L. Cuyler will repeat his sermon on *Women's Work and Work for Christ*, by request, on SABBATH EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the new marble Church (Dutch Reformed) on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st.—it being the eleventh sermon before the New-York Y. M. Christian Association. B. LORD, Chairman.

☞ Rev. Willis Lord, D.D., of Fairfield, formerly of Cincinnati, will deliver the Eighteenth Discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Brooklyn, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church TO-MORROW, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A sermon will be delivered to the youth at 7 in the evening, by the Pastor, Rev. D. DUNBAR.

☞ Religious Notice.—Rev. H. R. NYE, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will deliver a Lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, upon Amusements—*their Use and Abuse.* Services commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D.—Will deliver the 19th discourse before the "Young People's Christian Association," of Calvary Baptist Church, (23d-st. near 6th-av.,) TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D.—Will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JACOB BROADHEAD at 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Broome and Greene-sts.

☞ Rev. Spencer H. Cone, Pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church (Medical College,) Crosby-st., near Spring. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

☞ The Rainbow Angel.—Elder SNOW will preach the word of prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subject—*The Mission of Elijah, the Messenger of Covenant*, Rev. 10th chap.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Mercer-street Church.—The Sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, Feb. 11, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. KREBS, on *The Glory of the Cross.*

☞ Pew-Letting in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, Broadway.—The pews in this Church not retained by the present occupants will be let for the ensuing year on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. E. CARPENTER, Editor of the *National Preacher*, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive priced Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address E. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ The Russian Salve—25 Cents a Box—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZEIBER, Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Boston.

☞ Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Croup and Pain in the Chest, instantly relieved by Dr. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE, the cheapest and best remedy in the world. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 132 Fulton-st., up stairs.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.
FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.
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☞ A Large and Very Enthusiastic Meeting of the Senior Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House, to express the Whig sentiment of the City. General HALL presided. Mr. CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER, of the Vth Ward, offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The election this day, by the Legislature of this State, of WILLIAM H. SEWARD to the Senate of the United States, is in the judgment of this Committee a truthful expression of the wishes of the Whig party of this State, therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the City of New-York are due, and are hereby tendered to the Whig members of the Legislature, by whose united cooperation this satisfactory result has been produced, it being not only a proper acknowledgment of the fidelity and patriotism of a distinguished public servant, but also the surest possible guarantee that the honor and interest of this State will continue to be guarded and promoted in the higher branch of the National Legislature, by the faithful representative thereof of the great cardinal principles of the Whig party.

Mr. ARCHIBALD COCHRAN, of the IIId Ward, moved the adoption of the preamble and resolution, which, after some discussion, was adopted by a large majority, and ordered published. WM. HALL, Chairman.
C. W. SCHAFFER, } Secretaries.
CHAS. TAPPAN,

☞ Charity Concert.—The accumulation of manufactured articles in the shops of the Institution for the Blind, and the want of market for them, have compelled the Managers to suspend all work in brush-boxes and close the shop; thus throwing out of employment a number of blind young women, with no means to pay their board, (they are all compelled to board out of the Institution,) and quite unable to reach their friends in the country. Most of them have no homes. To aid them in their destitution, Mr. H. B. DODWORTH and his entire band, have in the most generous spirit volunteered to give a Concert for their benefit, in which the blind themselves will assist in vocal and instrumental performances, at Niblo's Saloon, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, to carry them forward till the business of the Spring opens, when they hope to be again employed—but a little is required, and that little is now asked for. Tickets 50 cents; may be had of WM. HALL & SONS, JOLLIE'S, and H. B. DODWORTH, Broadway, and at the door on the evening of performance.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Twelfth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, Mr. BANKS being unable to fulfil his engagement. Mr. MAY (who is an excellent speaker) will take for his subject, *The Rise and Progress of the Anti-Slavery Movement since 1830.* The topic is one which he is peculiarly qualified, both from experience and observation, to treat in an interesting manner.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
Feb. 13—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 16—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*
J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Getty's Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—The members of this Lodge are requested to assemble in Egyptian Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, WM. MURTLAND, from No. 64 Hudson-st. By order, F. W. STELZREIDE, N. G.
ROBT. D. DACK, Secretary.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.—A young lady from one of the first Schools in New-England, who has taught higher mathematics and the various English branches, also French and Latin in this City, would like to obtain a situation as a resident or visiting instructress. Can bring testimonials perfectly satisfactory. Address MARY DAYTON, *Daily Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.—TO SCHOOLS.—An experienced French teacher from Paris, (author of "the Indispensable Complement to the study of the French Language," which will soon be published,) wishes to form an engagement with an institution in New-York or vicinity. Best of references given. Please address L. B. J., at this office.

BOY WANTED.—A good, smart, active boy, in an Importing House. One that writes a good hand and resides with his parents, preferred. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, Box No. 3,882, Post-Office.

YOUNG LADY WANTED—In a millinery establishment, who understands book-keeping and selling. The best of references required. Apply at No. 28 Waverley-place after 10 A. M.

LAD WANTED—In a wholesale dry good and clothing house. He should reside with his parents.
HASTINGS & FORBY, Nos 33 and 35 Dey-st.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL SEWING—Wanted by a young married lady, a superior workwoman who has been with first-class houses; Berlin and worsted work, every description, such as chair and sofa cushions, table and Ottoman tops, lounge covers, &c. Waistcoats, slippers, &c., and picture pieces for framing. Also, mantillas, cloaks, and fine plain sewing, to do at home. References given. Address MARY KEZIAH, Times Office.

FOR BOOKSELLERS.—A young man 22 years of age desires a situation in some good house; has had 7 years' experience with city trade in both retail and wholesale departments. Would not object to going South or West, with proper inducements. Can furnish the best of references as to character and business capacity. Address H. H. H., New-York Post-Office, Box No. 3,673.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—One who has a thorough practical knowledge of Book-keeping by double entry. He must be a good penman, and have the very best of references. Address M. M., Times Office, Box No. 210, with name, references, residence and amount of salary required.

HOUSEKEEPER.—The friends of a young English lady desire for her a situation in some family, in which she can exercise a general supervision of the domestic arrangements, and at the same time hold a respectable position; she has experience and unusual energy, and will be happy to make herself useful. A note addressed to M. E., this office, will receive prompt attention.

$500—EMPLOYMENT WANTED—As correspondent and confidential clerk, &c., or as partner. Has ample furniture for an office and small house; also $500. Would go South or West. Address for a week, with name, business, salary, &c., by E. ENTERPRISE, Times Office. Communications confidential.

20 AGENTS WANTED—To canvass the City for "The Great War in the East," published this day, illustrated. Also, "Sunshine Facts for Know-Nothings." A few canvassers wanted for counties. These books are probably the best to sell now in the market. Call or address, postpaid, AMERICAN FAMILY PUBLICATION ESTABLISHMENT, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 9, upstairs.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights for Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Prospectus Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 1 College.

$5 PER DAY.—Gentlemen having a capital of $10 can find steady employment in a safe, paying business, by addressing a letter with 12 cents, or stamps, or calling on BROWN & GORMAN, No. 47 Dey-st., up stairs. Particulars and specimens by return mail.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—No. 616 6th-av., corner 36th-st.—Housekeepers, schoolteachers, governesses; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A House neatly furnished, suitable for the accommodation of a Gentleman without children. Rent must be moderate, and location not above 28th-st. Address N. B. S., at office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—A highly respectable family from Philadelphia, are desirous of renting part of a house where they can have the comforts of housekeeping, from 14th to 28th-st. preferred. References exchanged. Address J. M. F. at this office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Wanted on or before the 10th day of April 200 loads street dirt and 50 loads good loam, to be delivered in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant-square. Address, stating price per load for each, HENRY, *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman wishes board from the 1st of March, for himself, wife and infant with nurse, in a private family where there are no other boarders. The house must be first-class, and located between 10th and 20th sts. and 4th and 6th-avs. Would like a front room parlor on 2d floor, and two bedrooms. For such accommodations a fair liberal price will be paid. Reference given if required. Address post-paid, Box No. 2,759 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged. Terms moderate.

EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.:

Nos. 322 and 327, 2 certificates of $5,000 each	$10,000
323 ...... 1 certificate of	5,000
324 and 325, 2 certificates of $4,000 each	8,000
326 and 328, 2 certificates of $3,000 each	6,000
	$29,000

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1859 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 15, 1839. Also,

Nos. 31 and 32, 2 certificates of $10,000 each	$20,000
34 ...... 1 certificate of	5,481
	$25,481

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1861, in the name of John Augustein, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1842.

Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof.

The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

LADY'S WATCH LOST.—A lady's enameled watch and chatelaine, on Wednesday, 7th inst. The figure of a reclining female on one side, and wreath of flowers on reverse side of watch. On chatelaine, figure of female. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on leaving them at the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel.

GOLD WATCH LOST.—Lost on Thursday evening last, in Tompkins-square or vicinity, a Gold Watch and chain, made by L. H. Samuel & Co., Liverpool, No. 16,000. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at the hardware store No. 275 Greenwich-st.

LOST—A note made by Boswell, Brown, Hall & Co., dated October 28, 1854, at eight months, payable at the St. Nicholas Bank—No. 109, $201 86. We hereby caution the public against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers and Brokers, No. 29 Wall-st.

$250 REWARD.—The New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Company offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who maliciously and feloniously cut the wires of the Company near Wilmington, Del., on the 6th inst., and a like reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person who incited or participated in the commission of the said offence. F. MORRIS, President of the New-York and Washington Printing Telegraph Co.

WARREN TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE, No. 13.—The members of this Temple and the Order in general are most respectfully invited to meet at the Temple room, No. 149 West 16th-st., on SUNDAY, Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ALEX. McKELVEY. By order of THOS. CAMPBELL, W. C. T.
A. T. WILLIAMS, W. R.

"JOSEPH IN PRISON FORETELLS THE FATE OF HIS TWO FELLOW-PRISONERS," is the subject of the next lecture of the series on *The History and Character of Joseph*, by Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (below Grand st.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the fifth sermon of the series on the "*Levitical Types.*" Subject—*The Disease of Leprosy.*

THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE FOR A SLEIGH RIDE—At BROWN'S Livery, Sale and Exchange Stables, No. 129 Amos-st., between Bleecker and Hudson-sts., can be found plenty of sleighs with or without horses. N. B.—Horses taken on livery (having 70 stalls) cheaper than any in the City. Second-hand wagons and horses for sale cheap.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Benevolent Lodge No. 28 are requested to assemble at Lodge, Masonic Temple, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our departed brother, WILLIAM E. NATTA. Funeral to Cypress Hills Cemetery. By order of the W. M. WM. J. SUERS, Secretary.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. G. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. 209 and 211 Greenwich-st., has in store new crop teas, refined sugars and syrups, family groceries, &c. All of which are offered in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.—COOL & ROBINSON, manufacturers, have a depot at No. 8 Canal-st., near Centre-st., where they will sell at their factory price first quality sash by half doors at $1 25, common doors for $1, outside blinds for 25 cents per foot, &c., &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK EVANGELIST.
FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Leading Editorials on the following timely topics, interesting to Religious Readers:
A STAB IN THE DARK—Refuting the misrepresentations of an Old-School correspondent abroad.
CHURCH PROPERTY—Exposing the fundamental errors of the Romanist claims.
CENTENNARY OF THE MARTYRS—A picture of Popery three hundred years ago.
ROYAL VISITORS IN NEW-YORK—Narrating a singular adventure in the South Sea Islands.
CLAIMS OF THE RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

Together with a Second Letter of Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on the Natural Theology of the Sea; A Sketch of Dr. Wicken, and his celebrated Rough House of Hamburg; A History of the Chester Temperance Trials; The Boston Emigrant Aid Society; and choice articles of Religious Reading, for the Family, the Sabbath School, and the Children, and a full Summary of the Religious and Secular News of the Week.

The Editors have the coöperation of the following eminent Clergymen:

William Adams, D. D.,	Samuel T. Spear, D. D.,
Asa D. Smith, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
E. F. Hatfield, D. D.,	Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D.

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ASSIST'T EDITOR.	Rev. JOSHUA LEAVITT, D. D.
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.	Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
REGULAR WEEKLY CORRESPOND'S.	Rev. CHARLES L. BRACE, CLARENCE COOK, and able writers under the signatures of "Gray," "M. M.," "Anne H.," Dean, Hooper, Agnes, and many others.

We have also, CORRESPONDENTS from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land.

The following are the CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR THIS WEEK:

Gen. Special Correspondence: Heritage of the Pilgrims. By Dr. Cheever.	General News: Money Market and Commercial News, written expressly for this Journal.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Elisha's Miracles.	Advertisements. Family Reading:
The Flight of the Cock.	Consisting of original articles from Regular Contributors:
Our Own Correspondents: Christmas-Time in England.	Couldst Thou not Watch One Hour?
Letter from Canada. Letter from Iowa.	Hints to Sunday-School Teachers.
Communications: Western Reserve College—No. X.	Poesdale. Diversities of Operations, but the same Lord.
Secret Societies. Too Little of Christ. The Glory of God's Counsels.	Selections: How to meet Objections to Christianity.
Literary Record. Religious Intelligence. Domestic Summary. Editorial Articles:	Politics and the Pulpit. Sober Legislation. The Two Keys. Foreign Miscellany:
The Order of Public Worship.	Causes of Cholera and other Epidemics.
The American Tract Society.	Foreign Items. Editor's Book Table:
The Russian Question. The Sabbath and the Casuists.	Scene among the Poor. Woman's Influence.
Park Church, Brooklyn. Sabbath Barbering. Booth's Case. Congress.	The Suppression of Popery by the Romans. Our English Correspondent. The Texans Started. Our City Column.

TERMS—By Mail, $2; by Carrier, $2 50 per annum, in advance.

Orders for the paper, accompanied by the money, addressed to the Publisher, and pre-paid, will be considered at our risk. Subscriptions can commence with any number of the paper. SPECIMEN NUMBERS sent gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS—A few will be received—must be sent in before Wednesday.

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HARPER'S STORY BOOKS.
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Second Opera Night, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14. Further particulars in future advertisements.

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Among other achievements on this occasion Sam will mount the Stump and give his views on the expediency of enforcing the ancient and honorable Sunday Blue Laws, the passage of the Maine Liquor Bill, and the Practicability of Taking Sebastopol—under our protection.

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Viscount de Ligny..Mr. Lester | Kristine..........Miss Conover
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Adam Trueman....Mr. Blake | Snobson..........Mr. Brougham

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THE "NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK" propose giving a Festival at the Astor House on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., in aid of the Charity Fund of the Society. The tickets (limited in number) may be had on application to either of the undersigned Committee of Arrangements. Price $12, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' ticket $3.
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CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

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THE TREASURER OF THE AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION acknowledges the receipt of the following since his last Report:

J. Ridley	$5 00	Cash	$3 00
J. W.	5 00	Mr. Taylor	5 00
Mr. Sale	5 00	J. Farnham, Lisbon, Ct.	[illegible]
A Friend of the Cause	10 00	E. Baldwin	[illegible]
A. H. House, Pennsylvania, Vt.	[illegible]	H. Ames	[illegible]
Cash	1 00	J. K. Adams	[illegible]
S. Niles, Smithfield, Pa.	2 00	J. Hubbard	[illegible]
W. M. Gilbert, Sutton, N.	2 00	Cash	[illegible]
S. P., Potsdam, N. Y.	3 00	J. C. Edwards	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 00	J. Nelson	[illegible]
[illegible]	5 00	Cassius, Troy, Pa.	[illegible]
Haviland	1 00	S.	1 00
J. Coulter	1 00	Mrs. J. C., Seneca Falls	1 00
D. Baker	1 00	Mrs. C. A. Cook	1 00
Anonymous	[illegible]	A. P. H.	[illegible]
J. L. Preston, Newark, O.	[illegible]	A Friend to the Widow, by Mrs. G. W. Brown	[illegible]
C. E. Eddy, do.	5 00		10 00
Mrs. T. Hayes, Lewisburg, Pa.	1 00	R. Craighead	10 00
J. C. Whitmore	5 00	Geo. M. Snow	5 00
A. J. R., Binghamton	10 00	A Country Girl	1 00
A Susquehanna, Cheshire, Mass.	3 00	Gorse & Pratt	10 00
A Friend of the Poor and Needy, Genoa	5 00	Grace Church, Hamden, Conn.	25 15
E. Spalding, Jewett City, Conn.	10 00	D. Ferree	25 00
W., of Auburn, additional	1 00	J. Langdon, Elmira, N. Y.	25 00
		A Whiting	5 00
		A Laboring Man, Westport	1 00

The object of this Association is to afford aid to American Widows in the City of New-York. We find that in most of the cases which have presented themselves, there exists a settled repugnance to taking assistance from any of the public City or Ward Institutions of Charity. In more than three-fourths of all the cases on our Books, the families whom we are now assisting would require no aid, could we accept of none, if they could procure the work which has heretofore afforded them an independent, though it may have been a scanty support. In some instances, Widows, with their daughters, have lived for years comfortably on their earnings with their needles, folding books, making paper boxes, caps, &c., and now, for the first time, are reduced to want from their inability to procure employment. Not more than twelve weeks hundreds of the daughters of these Widows have had little or nothing to do, where previously they were earning from $3 to $5 per week. The first resort of these people, when they find the avenue of [illegible] from the usual resources, is to pledge their goods with the pawnbrokers. This Association has rendered very efficient assistance to a great many families, by redeeming for them the articles which they most need at this season of the year, such as their bedding, warm clothing, &c., pledged at a period when they were less essential to their comfort. The quarter's or month's rent, which fell due on the 1st of February, was found to be a source of serious alarm to most of the families on our books. In some cases the rent has been paid in full—in others in part—and in all, relief has been afforded to a greater or less extent. The funds have thus far been furnished us by the generous contributions of personally unsolicited friends; and we are happy to announce that the most pressing wants of all cases, which our hitherto imperfect organization has enabled us to visit and investigate, have been provided for. Another month, the return of Spring and a revival of trade and business, we trust, will reduce the number of the needy, diminish our own labors, and render any further appeal to the benevolent of our City less urgent.
THOS. McELRATH, Treasurer.

Contributions may be handed or enclosed to any of the Trustees: Geo. W. Browne, No. 3 Exchange-st.; Thomas McElrath, Nassau Bank; J. P. Treadwell, St. Nicholas Hotel; James B. Colgate, No. 60 Wall-st.; Wm. H. Burroughs, Irving House; Charles L. Frost, No. 2 Clinton-place; O. Dinsmore, No. 240 9th-av.
J. P. TREADWELL, President.
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VETERINARY SCIENCE.—CAPT. WALTON, late of the British Army, and Graduate of the Royal Veterinary College; member Royal College Veterinary Surgeons, &c., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, in the Stuyvesant Institute Lecture Room, on MONDAY, 12th instant. Tickets 25 cents. And also THREE LECTURES, viz: On the Osteology or Bony Form, and some Affections of Joints of Horses, on FRIDAY, 16th instant; Structure and Functions of the Foot, and principles of Shoeing, on TUESDAY, 20th instant; and practice of Shoeing, and Showing Plating of Race Horses, on FRIDAY, 23d instant. Tickets, $1 the series, or 50 cents each. These lectures will be illustrated by DRUMMOND-LIGHT ILLUMINATED DRAWINGS, and life-size PORTRAITURES of celebrated English RACE and STUD HORSES. Doors open at 7 o'clock, and lectures at 7½ each evening. Tickets to be had at Room No. 1, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, or at the doors, each lecture evening.

TO GROCERS.—SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., import and offer for sale on favorable terms:
Chappell's Port, White and Red, different qualities.
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Liquorice, Caraway Seed, Sal Soda, Indigo, Arrow Root, Sup. Carb. Soda, &c., &c., &c.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Feb. 7.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—A POLICEMAN'S SUIT.

Yesterday, in this Court, Alexander Smith, a blacksmith by trade, but not improbably a white-smith by nature, notwithstanding certain Hibernian proclivities towards broken heads and the who-will-tread-on-the-tail-of-my-coat profession, appeared as defendant in a case of assault and battery on a policeman, who gave his affecting testimony somewhat in the following strain:

My name is LeRoy; I am a Police officer; in Thirty-third-street a woman keeps a candy store; on Sept. 6, 1854, said woman came to me at the station; said she wanted a policeman; naturally, as a woman summoned me, I went; I am a gallant man by nature; ... I found defendant there ... he caught me by the throat; ... I was in a truly bad case; my back and side were hurt; I have been weakly ever since.

Mr. A. L. PINNEY defended. ...

For the defence, Mr. PINNEY argued that defendant's son was in the habit of frequenting the drinking, candy, ... saloon in question, a very improper place for the morals of a young man ...

... Verdict—"Not Guilty."

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Martin Mehan was charged with keeping a disorderly house. ... A formal verdict of Not Guilty was taken.

MARKET REPORTS.

Carefully Reported for the New-York Times. FRIDAY, Feb. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is still dull and heavy ...

BEESWAX—About 1,000 lbs. American Yellow ...

BRICKS—Continue in limited stock and moderate request ...

COFFEE—Is in rather better demand ...

COTTON—There has been less doing to-day. ...

FISH—Dry Cod are plentier ...

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands ...

FRUIT—The market has been very quiet since our last, and prices have been depressed. ...

GRAIN—Wheat is still inactive ...

HAY—The receipts and demand are equally limited. ...

HOPS— ...

IRON— ...

LATHS— ...

LEAD—Is quiet ...

LIME— ...

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in good request ...

NAVAL STORES— ...

OILS— ... held at 60c.@66c. ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm is also quiet, being held above the limits of purchasers. ... Lard Oil is in moderate request at 80c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly offered, and though not very briskly inquired for, it is firmer ... Butter and Cheese are in fair request, at full quotations.

RICE—The day's sales consist of 150 tierces; good to choice at $4 25@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—There is a little more activity in Clover ... Prices are nominally the same.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at unaltered prices ...

TALLOW—Is inactive and languid ...

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand at fully sustained quotations ...

WHISKY—Is quiet but firm ...

FREIGHTS—Shippers did not get their correspondence time enough to act upon it to-day, and in consequence business was restricted,—in part, also, by the disagreeable weather and condition of the streets. ... For other ports, there was nothing of importance doing, and rates were nominally the same.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

C. B. HATCH & CO. ...

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.

HANFORD & BRO. ... Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Goods.

Architects.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.

J. L. WAUGH ... 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN ...

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.

WALTER R. JONES, Jr. ... 50 Wall-st.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.

UNION INDIA RUBBER CO. ...

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

Brokers, Bill or Note.

GEO. C. SMALLEY ...

Booksellers and Publishers.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japanned Ware, &c.

Blacking and Inks.

Carpetings.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY ...

Druggists.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) ...

Daguerreotypes.

J. GURNEY ... Broadway.

Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment ... New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND ... Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE, (Importers) ... Pearl-st.

Engravers, (Card.)

Hotels.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD ... Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers) ...

Fishing Tackle.

J. B. CROOKE & CO. ...

Furs.

C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.

W. H. JACKSON ...

Grindstones.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.

NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manf. Co. ...

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD ...

Law Booksellers and Publishers.

BANKS, GOULD & CO. ... Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON ...

Mahogany and Rosewood.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY ...

Paints, Oils, &c.

REYNOLDS & DEVOE ...

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

Paper Warehouse.

DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW ...

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS ...

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.

CAMERON & BUTT ...

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas ... Merchants are invited to call on them.

HOTELS.

MADISON HOUSE ... EDWIN R. VAIL.

REMOVAL ...

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th February, both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 24 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the stockholders in cash ... ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest falling due Feb. 1, on the Bonds of these Companies, will be paid ... as follows:

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS ...

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS, Goshen Line.

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS ... E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company ... W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend ... By order of the Board. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent. ... By order of the Board of Directors. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. ... CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

OFFICE OF RACINE, JANESVILLE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, RACINE, Wis., Feb. 1, 1855.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Bonds of the city of Racine ... will be paid at the office of JOHN BUCKLEY, Jr., No. 47 William-st., New-York. H. S. DURAND, President.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 2, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per cent. ... E. F. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock ... By order of the Board. E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Knickerbocker Stage Company have this day declared a dividend ... GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend ... D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRA HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.— ... RYDER, President.

OFFICE NIAGARA FIRE INS. CO., No. 67 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.— ... L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODEONS ... McDONALD BROTHERS ...

ATTENTION.— ... PIANO-FORTES ... LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTE WORTH $300 FOR $200.— ... Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.— ... SAMUEL H. TERRY & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.— ... ALLASON BROTHERS & CO. ... WILLIAM ALLASON. JAMES F. ALLASON. SAM'L H. TERRY & CO. NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS ...

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until ... for furnishing materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and completion of a new school building ... in the Nineteenth Ward ... The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway ... PINCKNEY & MOULTON ...

By order of the Board of School Officers.

ISAAC ADRIANCE, JAMES RUTHERFORD, E. D. MOULTON, } Building Committee.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY ... JAMES F. LEWIS & CO.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices ... JAMES MOORE.

COAL.— ... PETER CLINTON.

KINSLEY & DARLING, DRUGGISTS—Wholesale Agency for the sale of: KELLINGER'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. BRAGG'S MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. BIRDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT. HOLLOWAY'S COMPOUND ARNICA PLASTERS. HOLLOWAY'S FAVORITE WORM CONFECTIONS. ROBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS AND WORM SYRUP. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS. MYERS' COMPOUND EXTRACT ROCK ROSE. WIDDOW'S CHINA, GLASS AND STONE CEMENT. WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS. BURGESS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR. BRYAN'S CELEBRATED PULMONIC WAFERS. ... No. 60 Vesey-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.— ...

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown-stone front house ... Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. ... JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Large corner house on Bleecker-st. ... SAML. EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two first-class brick dwelling-houses ... on Carlton-av. ... GEORGE MITCHELL, No. 231 Carlton-av. ...

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house ... J. H. HAZEN, No. 126 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of North 11th-st., Williamsburg ... HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building ...

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story modern house ... HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE FOR $8,500.— ... near Stuyvesant-square ... R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house ... Apply to H. J. SCUDDER, No. 65 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and under cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000 ... in the beautiful village of Clarenceville ... JACOB PECARE, No. 160 Hester-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In West 22d-st. ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class 4-story brown stone house ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.— ... JOB MAGIE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.— ... D. O. SCOTT.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.— ... STUYVESANT, No. 18 Wall-st., third floor.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.— ... JAMES COLE & SON ... SAMUEL KENNEDY ...

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.— ... J. W. SOUTHACK ...

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT WESTPORT, CONN.— ... DANL. BURR, Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A beautiful country residence at Yonkers ... HARDMAN & OSBORN ...

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG ISLAND FOR SALE.— ... at Little Neck, L. I. ... HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.— ... JOHN C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, corner of Pine-st. and Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 5-story first-class building, No. 37 Broadway, adjoining Delmonico's ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.— ... J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent ... near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores, corner of Duane and Church-sts. ... Inquire at No. 46 Chatham-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. ... New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.— ... Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 160 Hester-st.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE—Of No. 650 Broadway, known as Constitution Hall ... JOSEPH MOTT, on the premises.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE—In 4th-st. ... S. COCKCROFT ... Williamsburg.

FOR SALE.—A very desirable house on 14th-st., near Irving-place ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. ... Apply to J. PECARE, No. 160 Hester-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two handsome Lots on Clinton-av., Brooklyn, and some fine Villa sites in the village of Flushing, L. I. ... Address F. B., Times Office.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.— ... DANL. S. DARLING ...

LEASE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.— ...

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Town of Greenburg, three miles from Dobbs Ferry ... GEO. J. W. HARRIS ...

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—About 90 acres, within 1½ miles of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey ... B. W. TUCKER, Elizabethtown, New-Jersey, or C. H. TUCKER, No. 220 West ... New-York.

TEN YEARS' VALUABLE LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The 10 years' lease of House and Lot No. 248 Grand-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st. ... E. M. GUION, No. 187 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

PROPERTY IN VANDEWATER-STREET FOR SALE.— ... JIREH BULL, No. 10 Duane-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN NEWARK.—A large and convenient residence ... JOHN S. COX, at office Morris Canal Co. ... C. BORCHERLING, Jr., No. 120 Broad-st., Newark.

HOUSE OR APARTMENTS HUNTING.—An educated English family, of Christian principles ... ANGLO-AMERICAN, Box No. 3,283, New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The genteel three-story brick House No. 61 Henry-st., corner of Orange-st. ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.— ... HORACE HOLDEN, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—From May next ... No. 100 West 21st-st. ...

HOUSE TO LET—With stable on rear of lot, from 1st May next. Location XVIth Ward. ... Address M. C. C., Box No. 720.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.— ... E. MILLS, Postmaster.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c. ... on the Hudson, near Yonkers ... HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A very desirable country residence, with fine river views ... at Fishkill. Inquire of W. H. WALSH, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or A. L. ACKERMAN, Matteawan, N. Y. Also, a Farm of 130 acres.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With carriage house, ice house, &c. ... Williams' Bridge Dépôt, Harlem Railroad ...

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET.—With barn ...

COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE.— ... M. WILSON, corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM TO LET OR LEASE.—The furnished house late the residence of SAMUEL JUDD, deceased, at Jamaica, L. I. ... J. C. VAN RENSSELAER, or to A. M. FERRIS & BROTHER, No. 6 Hanover-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—To let or lease for a term of years. ... W. WARD, No. 159 Broadway.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.— ... HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. H. RAYNOR ...

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE.—A beautiful country seat ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE ...

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.— ... CARY & CO. ...

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.— ...

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET.—No. 224 West 22d-st. ... J. W. MILLER, No. 442 8th-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—To small American families ... Croton water, &c. ...

LOFTS TO LET.— ... BOYD & PAUL.

LOFTS TO LET.—The upper part of the building No. 45 John-st., corner of Dutch-st. ... MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 63 John-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—Second, third, and fourth lofts, together or separately, in building No. 278 2d-av. ...

HOTEL TO RENT.—No. 72 Robinson-st.; now occupied by E. J. Chamberlain ... A. JOURNEY, No. 45 Warren-st.

BUILDING TO LEASE AT A BARGAIN.— ... R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET.—On the upper floor of building No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. ... H. B. MELVILLE, 1st floor, jeweller.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—In Chambers-st. ... BUNKER & CO.

TO LET.—Buildings on the south side of 38th-st. ... PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—No. 218 Greenwich-st. ... S. ELDRIDGE & CO., No. 65 Vesey-st.

FOUR LOTS OF GROUND TO LEASE.— ... Apply at No. 187 Broadway, room No. 14.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts. ...

STORE TO LET.— ... Frankfort-st. ... CHARLES JENKINS, No. 28 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.— ... D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET.— ...

STORES TO LET.— ... J. GAUDU, No. 142 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET.— ... Nassau-st. ... R. H. BROWN, No. 11 Wall-st. ...

BASEMENT OFFICE TO LET.— ...

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS ... SLOAN & LEGGETT ...

STEAM POWER TO LET.— ... No. 73 Trinity Building.

STEAM POWER TO LET.— ... J. C. HULL & SON ...

STEAM-POWER IN ANN-STREET.— ...

AGENCIES.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.—The advertiser, being about to leave for Europe ... TRAVELER, care of Messrs. ... No. 38 Broadway ...

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.— ... R. D. GOODWIN, real estate and general auctioneer, Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway.

LUSH & MOON, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENTS.— ...

STORES, HOUSES AND LOTS BOUGHT, SOLD AND LEASED.— ... WALKER & CO., No. 75 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANALS. ... ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ...

Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
B. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NOTICE.—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.— ... JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 21 Broadway, New-York. ... Treasurer of State of California.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY ... JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 22, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the Town of Bushwick ... WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport ... IRA SHERMAN, Secretary. BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 22, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK ... WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES ... JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 127 Pearl-st., near Wall.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.— ...

$1,000.—WANTED TO BORROW.— ... C. SMITH, No. 60 Reade-st.

$3,000.—$2,000—$1,500—TO LOAN.—On bond and mortgage ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broad, under Metropolitan Bank.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Duncan, Sherman & Co. of San Francisco, Cal. ... J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 39 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS FOR SALE.— ... DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1855.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY ... ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain ... THEODORE DEHON, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway.

T. E. BULL.—Business Paper negotiated. Office No. 169 Water-st., third door from Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY ... to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice ... D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute ... SUFFOLK BANK ... D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 3, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute ... D. B. BENNETT ... Queen City Bank, Buffalo ... D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on all sums from $1 to $500. ... in the City of New-York ...

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. ... } Vice-Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT,
... BUXTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT—Has been taken with me from this date. ALBERT M. McCOUAY, No. 4 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—PUBLIC DOCKS AND SLIPS.—The right to collect and retain the Wharfage for the use or occupation of the undermentioned Docks and Slips, for the term of five years, from the 1st day of May, 1855, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., viz.:

EAST RIVER.

1. West side of Pier No. 11, and bulkhead adjoining; foot of Old-slip.
2. East side of Pier No. 12, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Maiden-lane.
3. West side of Pier No. 19, including half of the end, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 18 and 19; foot of Fletcher-st.
4. East side of Pier No. 20, including half of the end, and half of the bulkhead between Nos. 20 and 21; foot of Burling-slip.
5. West side of Pier No. 22, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 21 and 22; foot of Burling-slip.
6. East side of Pier No. 22, foot of Fulton-st., and Fulton Market Slip, (except berth for one ship on west side of Pier No. 23, and for the fish cars.)
7. One hundred and forty-two feet, six inches, on East side of Pier No. 23, and end of said pier; foot of Beekman-st.
8. East side of Pier No. 24, and West side of No. 25, and bulkhead between; foot of Peck-slip.
9. East side of Pier No. 28, with whole end of said pier; foot of Roosevelt-st.
10. West side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead to Ferry; foot of Roosevelt-st.
11. East side of Pier No. 30, and bulkhead between Nos. 30 and 31, except the portion reserved to the City for dumping manure, &c.; between James and Roosevelt-sts.
12. Pier No. 31, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 31 and 32; foot of James-slip.
13. West side of pier and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 31; foot of James-slip.
14. East side of Pier No. 32, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 32 and 34; foot of Oliver-st.
15. Pier No. 34, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 34 and 35; between Oliver and Catharine-sts.
16. West side of Pier No. 35, foot of Catharine-st.
17. Pier No. 37, and half the bulkhead between Nos. 37 and 38, and 44 feet 6 inches of bulkhead on east side, between Nos. 37 and 38; foot of Market-slip.
18. Pier No. 38, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 38 and 37; foot of Market-slip.
19. Pier No. 40, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 40 and 41; foot of Pike-slip.
20. Pier No. 41, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 41 and 40; foot of Pike-slip.
21. Pier No. 43, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 43 and 44; foot of Rutgers-slip.
22. Pier No. 44, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 44 and 43; foot of Rutgers-slip.
23. Pier No. 46, foot of Jefferson-st.
24. West side of Pier No. 53, and half of bulkhead adjoining; foot of Gouverneur-st.
25. East side of Pier No. 56, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 56 and 57; foot of Jackson-st.
26. West side of Pier No. 57, and half of bulkhead between Nos. 57 and 56; foot of Jackson-st.; together with 100 feet on east side, and end of said pier.
27. Half of both piers at the foot of Delancey-st., and bulkhead between.
28. Bulkhead foot of and along the north side of Rivington-st., and to within 50 feet of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
29. Bulkhead, foot of Stanton-st., extending from Stanton-st. to within 75 feet of the pier, between Stanton and Rivington-sts.
30. South side of pier between Stanton and Rivington-sts.; the north side reserved for dumping manure, &c.
31. North side of pier foot of Stanton-st.
32. Bulkhead, foot of 3d-st.

[illegible]

NORTH RIVER.

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE.

[illegible]

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.
ANSON HERRICK,
Chairman of Finance Com. Board of Aldermen.
J. C. WANDELL,
Chairman of Finance Com. Bd. of Councilmen.

E. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE &c.—E. W. WESTCOTT will sell by catalogue, without regard to weather, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a very large and elegant variety of rosewood and mahogany furniture, contained in house No. [illegible] [illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON NINTH-ST. AT AUCTION.—By order of Albert Crystie, Esq., Executor, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the following described property, viz.: [illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. [illegible] [illegible] a consignment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, glassware, crockery, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Feb. 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern.

$1,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November ... $500 each
$18,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 per cent. Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st January and 1st July.
$3,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Mortgage Bonds; Interest 1st April and 1st October.
$17,000 Hudson River Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds; Interest 1st May and 1st November ... $1,000 each
27 shares N. J. R. R. and Transportation Co. ... $50 each
4 shares Third-av. Railroad ... $100 each
24 shares Sixth-av. Railroad ... $100 each
9 shares Columbus, Piqua and Indiana R. R. ... $50 each
50 shares Greenville and Miami Railroad ... $50 each
145 shares Chatham Bank ... $25 each
40 shares Suffolk Bank ... $50 each
71 shares North River Insurance Company ... $25 each
15 shares Greenwich Insurance Company ... $25 each
5 shares Commercial Express Co. of Troy ... $50 each
10 shares American Express Company ... $100 each
6,800 shares Rudesill Gold and Copper Co. of N. C. ... $5 each
100 shares Alleghany (Coal) Mining Co. of N. C. ... $100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Monday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also special sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue.

Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY CABINET FURNITURE, ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, PLATE MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms, No. 89 Beekman-st., a very large and desirable assortment of rich cabinet furniture, being mostly the stock of a dealer removed from the upper part of the City, consisting in part of several mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, lounges, richly carved mahogany full French and ¾-chairs, French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and black walnut do., marble-top centre, card and sofa-do., wardrobes and bookcases, dining and extension tables, carpets and oil cloths, fancy tables, &c. Also several French plate oval and square mirrors. Also one rosewood piano-forte, 6½-octave, in good order. Also, balance of goods, by virtue of a mortgage, that were unsold the last sale. Also 50 cottage bedsteads, a good article. Also a lot of silver plated ware. The whole must be sold and delivered this day and Monday. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather, and goods can be examined early in the morning.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The undersigned will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day March, 1855, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 120 acres of land. For particular descriptions of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry E. Horne, deed dated the 20 day of May, 1846, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page [illegible]; Eleazer Hart and wife to same, deed dated Oct. 20, 1846, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 119 of deeds, page [illegible], &c.; James Willis and wife to Ernest F. Hanbold, deed dated 10th April, 1848, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office; Peter J. Ferrick and wife to the same, deed dated 9th January, 1848; Isaac H. Barker and wife to same, deed dated [illegible] December, 1848; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. 10, 1847; John W. Mills to Mary G. Ward, deed dated June 8, 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nash, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depôt grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depôt purposes, and the neighborhood is, in other respects an improving one, the opportunity for investing capital is such as seldom offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For map of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. E. F. Hanbold, on the premises. Several trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE 15TH-ST. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, four valuable lots, with the two two-story buildings thereon, situated on the north side of 15th-st., between 6th-av. and Irving-place, being together 100 feet front by 103 feet 3 inches in depth. This property is situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City. The title is perfect, being part of the estate of the late Cornelius T. Williams. For further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION.—By order of the Administrator, ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible]

JOHN KEESE, Auctioneer.

FOURTH SALE OF NEW BOOKS—Embracing over 300 varieties of Publishers' Exchanges—At auction on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 377 Broadway, a large collection of books, stationery, in quantities, and superb valentines.

LYMAN & CO.
(Successors to Cooley & Keese.)

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, store No. 380 Broadway.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—At the store, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, A. M., a lot of counters with drawers, cutting boards with drawers, show cases, large oil cloth, gas fixtures, chairs, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters, from Charleston, S. C., will open a Boarding and Day School for a limited number of pupils, on the first Monday in February, 1855, at their residence, Murray Hill, No. 40 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th-avs. Arrangements will be made for conveying day pupils to the School and returning them to their homes. For those who desire to become members of the family, no effort will be spared to furnish a comfortable and pleasant home. The English branches will receive especial care, while French will be the common language of the School and family. Circulars, with complete details may be obtained at the residence of the Principal.

REFERS TO.

Hon. JAMES L. PETIGRU, Hon. HENRY DE SAUSSURE, Rev. SAMUEL GILMAN, F. J. PORCHER, M. D., and JOHN HOLBROOK, M. D., all of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. NOTT, [illegible] Rev. A. C. KENDRICK, D. D., Rochester University, N. Y.; M. B. ANDERSON, President Rochester University, New-York; Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE and Mr. R. B. [illegible], Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D., and Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, New-York; Rev. C. J. BOWEN, Williamsburg, N. Y.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1855.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9d-av. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 169 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 290 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BROOKLYN.—New classes are now forming for the second term at WILSON'S Academy for Dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, (opposite the Athenæum.) Hours for ladies and children, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 2½ o'clock; for gentlemen, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MACHINERY.

THE TUTTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NAUGATUCK, Ct.—Having removed their depôt from Nos. 65 and 67 John-st., to the store of JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., No. 32 Dey-st., (with whom they have made arrangements for the entire sale of their goods,) are now prepared to offer to the TRADE their MANUFACTURES of

SOLID SHANK HOES, of all kinds.
HAY and MANURE FORKS,
POTATO and MANURE HOOKS,
SLUICE FORKS and GARDEN RAKES,
SPADING FORKS, &c., &c.,

on the most favorable terms. All orders addressed to the undersigned, will receive prompt attention, and the Jobbing Trade are earnestly requested to call and examine their goods.

JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
Sole Agents Tuttle Manuf'g Co., No. 32 Dey-st., N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1854.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL FOR BURNING AND MACHINERY.—This oil is perfectly free from resin, turpentine, or any other mixture. It has been in use many years, and, where used, is known as a fine oil that does not crust the wick in burning, nor gum or heat machinery, and being very durable. It has been used by railroads, machine-shops, factories, steamships and others, as a substitute for sperm oil, with entire satisfaction. This is no experiment, but the oil has acquired a valuable character from its own merit and the well-known reputation of the maker. Consumers of oils will find this worthy their attention, as the price and quality will give them, as well as others who are now using it, good satisfaction. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. This oil is not sold by any other dealer, the only agent being JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 82 John-st.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—[illegible] Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 4 Wall-st.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at their Office this day, the resignation of Simeon L. Loomis, as President, having been previously accepted, CHARLES J. MARTIN, (late Secretary,) was unanimously elected as Vice President, to perform all the duties of President; and at the same time, A. F. WILLMARTH was unanimously elected Secretary of the Company.

NEW-YORK, 5th February, 1855.

DIRECTORS.

Charles J. Martin,	James Humphrey,	Roe Lockwood,
Wm. G. Lambert,	George Pearce,	John G. Nelson,
George C. Collins,	Ward A. Work,	Lyman Cooke,
D. N. Barney,	James Low,	Levi P. Morton,
Lucius Hopkins,	I. H. Frothingham,	Curtis Noble,
Thomas Messenger,	Chas. A. Bulkley,	Jno. B. Hutchinson,
Wm. H. Mellen,	George D. Morgan,	Stephen Paul,
Charles B. Hatch,	Richard Bigelow,	Chas. P. Baldwin,
Simeon L. Loomis,	Theod. McNamee,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Oliver E. Wood,	Amos T. Dwight,
B. Watson Bull,	Amos R. Eno,	Henry A. Hurlbut,
L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Cephas H. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
Lucius D. Cuman,	Charles Ely,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Homer Morgan,	Alfred S. Barnes,	T. W. Williams, 2d,
Levi P. Stone,	George Bliss,	H. H. Munsell.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY:

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1854		$814,044 98
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	$313,990 07	
Amount of Interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	48,268 18	
Amount of Endowment Account received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1855	89 40	
		367,357 65
Total		$1,181,402 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$173,673 82	
Amount paid for interest on dividends and reinsurances	13,097 41	
Amount paid for taxes	3,197 32	
Amount paid on account of annuity fund	1,129 13	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c.	13,648 39	
Amount of advertising, printing, stationery, office rent, law expenses, &c.	4,759 43	
Amount of commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	24,967 43	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	44,158 00	
		279,320 90
Accumulated Fund		$902,082 73
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$37,471 37	
Invested in New-York State Securities	173,744 61	
Bonds and Mortgages	306,500 00	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1855	10,422 43	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1855	19,508 66	
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on Life policies, bearing interest	338,161 27	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	15,760 36	
		$902,082 70

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1855, and six per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

$2,033,859—STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., on the 1st day of January, 1855:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per Statement Jan. 1, 1854		$1,774,005 48
Premiums received during the year	$497,046 [illegible]	
Interest received during the year	100,197 63	
Total receipts for 1854		$597,144 27
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses unpaid Jan. 1, 1854	$22,500 00	
Paid losses of the year* 1854	110,300 00	
Paid policies surrendered	12,021 96	
Paid salaries, taxes, postage, exchange, &c.	21,308 04	
Paid commissions to Agents	31,467 31	
Paid Physicians' fees	2,658 00	
	200,032 81	396,240 46
Balance		$2,170,245 93
Paid dividends during the year 1854		136,356 46
Net balance Jan. 1, 1855		$2,033,859 47

* Losses unpaid awaiting proof of death, $47,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$60,[illegible] 43	
Albany, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Troy, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	25,000 00	
Brooklyn, N. Y., Six per cent. Bonds	50,000 00	
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate, worth double the amount	1,[illegible] 12	
Real Estate in Newark	19,016 01	
Premium notes, drawing Six per cent. interest	[illegible]	
Loans on Scrip	6,041 80	
Premium Notes and Cash in course of transmission	6,000 00	
		2,033,859 47
Net accumulation, Jan. 1, 1855	2,033,859 47	
Total amount of dividends paid to date	574,112 22	
Total amount of losses by death	1,126,788 02	

A Dividend of Thirty-five per cent. has been declared upon all Life Policies in force prior to Jan. 1, 1854.† The Dividend of 1855 will be paid to those entitled at the time their premiums become due.

† In Scrip to those who have paid their premiums in cash, and to the credit of those who are indebted to the Company by note for part of the premium.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH L. LORD, Agent.
OFFICE—No. 11 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.—4th Month, 8th, 1855.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INS. CO., No. 50 Wall-st. New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION—Held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Moses Tucker,	Philander Hanford,	Joseph Drake,
Thos. T. Woodruff,	Dr. B. R. Robson,	John A. C. Gray,
John H. Lee,	Joseph Allen,	John R. Davison,
Josiah Richards,	William K. Thorn,	Thomas Morrell,
A. R. Embury,	James Gillespie,	George Jones,
John P. Moore,	Thomson Price,	James J. Craig.
Saml. Willbank, Jr.,	James B. Holmes,	

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Moses Tucker, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.

This Company has been in operation over thirty years, and has paid in that period for losses over $1,000,000. All losses, including those of the great fires of 1835 and 1845 have been paid in full, and the Company has its Capital and large surplus securely invested in mortgages on real estate.

J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st.—This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insure against loss or damage by Fire, on buildings, stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Nath'l. Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l. V. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
[illegible]		

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES,

No. 23 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 34 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN will leave THIS AFTERNOON for the above places. Passengers going further South can take the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad at Norfolk. For passage, apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. [illegible]

REFERENCE—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas [illegible]

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 267 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.

JOHN K. HOFFEL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY—FOR CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND DETROIT, via Hudson River Railroad from NEW-YORK.

EXPRESS TRAIN—From Albany at 1:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 1:30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:35 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c.

C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad.

United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express ... 9:15 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express ... 10:5 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (28 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—1:30 A. M., New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—1:30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—9:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—8:30 P. M. Night Express Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., and Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 5:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:30 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1854, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M., and Rutland 8:35, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 9:30, leave at 10:45 A. M. for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. F. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line, at 1 P. M., fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 6 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade only at their store, No. 1 Bond-st., opposite the Astor House.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against SOLOMON KIPP and ESTHER his wife, ABRAHAM BROWN and NANCY his wife, James Beebe, The Eighth-avenue Bank, Caleb D. Gildersleeve, Silas H. Jessup, The City Bank of Brooklyn, Nelson Young, Alexander Bonnell, Abraham Voorhis, John S. Sutphen, George C. Byrne, Gustavus O. Conover, Bernard Rice, The Empire City Bank, Thomas Tileston, President of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, The Broadway Bank, Jesse C. Rowan, James H. Van Nostrand, James T. Bowman, John Titus, Lewis St. John, Rhoudes Cole, John B. Cotte, George O. Robertson, Anthel A. Denman, The Farmers' Bank of Ashtabula, Garret S. Winants, Abraham Barker, Henry Stanton and Harvey R. Wilcox and George T. Cobb.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JAMES BECKETT—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 115 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 21, 1854.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of January, 1855.

J. B. FITZGERALD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

FEB. 5, 1855. [10f-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PETER J. TURNER, one of the assignees of the New-York City Paint Works Company, for his discharge as such assignee.—On reading the petition of PETER J. TURNER, from which it appears that the said petitioner is one of the assignees and trustees of the New-York City Paint Works Company, under a certain instrument in writing, duly executed under the seal of said Company, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1854, that the said petitioner has tendered his resignation as such assignee to this Court, and is desirous of being released and discharged from the further performance of the trusts in and by said assignment created and declared, and from all further responsibility under the same; now on motion of SANFORD & BEACH, attorneys for said petitioner, it is ordered that all persons having any interest in the subject matter of said petition, whether as creditors or stockholders of said Company, or otherwise, show cause before one of the Justices of this Court, at chambers thereof, in the new City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fifth day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, or such further or other order made in the premises as to this Court shall seem meet. And it is further ordered, that notice of said petition be given to HARVEY PECK and LEVI S. CHATFIELD, co-assignees, by personal service on them of a copy of this order, and to all parties interested therein, by the publication of this order once a week, for three weeks successively, in the Evening Post and New-York Daily Times, two newspapers published in the City and County of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1855.

10f-law3wS* ROBERT H. MORRIS.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK A. GERHAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of FIELD & SLUYTER, No. 22 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 8, 1855.

10f-law6mS JAMES S. SLUYTER, } Administrators.
MARGARET W. GERHAND, }

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 14
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 28
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, March 14

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on MONDAY, Feb. 12, connecting with the favorite steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. Several new and swift iron steamboats have lately been put on River and Lake, which shorten the time on the Transit from Ocean to Ocean. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green. Letter bag made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—infelicitous and infertile ones—their obviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; none, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—commentaries on the diseases and medical treatment of females from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, [illegible]

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 579, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 9 o'clock until 2 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 65 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st., and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. [illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—Is now offered to the public as a sure remedy for that most distressing of ailments, Dyspepsia. Mr. CHICHESTER has refrained from publishing its merits, until fully satisfied that the result from its use equaled his most sanguine expectations. He begs to refer to the following list of persons as a few of the many who have been benefited by a trial of its wonderful properties: Alderman Hinman, No. 531 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; Samuel Seeman, No. 70 Carlton-av., Brooklyn; Robert Thomas, corner of Pike and South-sts., New-York; Miss Letitia Faning, No. 209 Houston-st., New-York; Charles Berdett, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York; John Traynor, No. 49 Vandam-st., New-York; M. O. Edy, No. 152 Wall-st., New-York; Albert Eaton, No. 118 South-st., New-York; Lawyer Goodman, No. 100 Broadway, New-York; Isaac Taylor, pilot of steamboat Union, Fulton Ferry; John B. Johnston, No. 44 Furman-st., Brooklyn. Mr. WILLIAM ROOT, sole Agent for New-York. Office No. 152 Wall-st. Price—wholesale, 37½ cents; retail, 50 cents per bottle.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 342 pages, 72 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. [illegible] Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beach-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestions, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness or disability of a certain nature, should take the LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period, and where want of offspring is a source of regret, if recourse be had to it, the most beneficial results may be anticipated with confidence. Persons, all lassitude before taking it, at once become robust and full of energy. Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 22 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Price $1, with a book. It is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. I challenge all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes innumerably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 69 Canal-st., one door from Broadway, you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest and take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up the abode. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—252 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 128 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 463 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 3 to 8 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 81 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 24 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has now opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from 42d-st. to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Tax Commissioners, Chambers of City Hall of the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 10th day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows: [illegible] and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR. }

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855.

ROBERT J. DILLON,
Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—C. F. UHLHORN, Plaintiff, against THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 88 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja5-law6wS* No. 88 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against SILAS M. STILWELL, individually, CAROLINE N. STILWELL, and SILAS M. STILWELL, as her Trustee, Sylvanus Rapalje, late Trustee of Caroline N. Stilwell, William Henderson, John M. Trimble, William Fowler, George S. Jackson, survivor of Cornell & Jackson, Edward Hoffman, John V. Pierson, and John V. Mitchell.—To the defendant, SYLVANUS RAPALJE, above named—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which complaint was this day filed in the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Dec. 2, 1854.

EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja6-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of JAMES L. SCHOTT, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

a15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 247 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

WILLIAM STARRS, }
CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, } Adm'rs.

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—RICHARD MORRELL and ISAAC I. VANDERBECK vs. WILLIAM M. S. GARRISON.—In case.—Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment at the suit of Richard Morrell and Isaac I. Vanderbeck against William M. S. Garrison, a non-resident debtor, for five hundred dollars, has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Hudson County, and returned served by the Sheriff on the 15th day of January at the Term of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated Feb. 10, 1855.

JACOB WEART, Attorney. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 95 Remsen-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN.

n18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 9, 1854.

SARAH VEITCH, Administratrix.

d1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHRAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 2[illegible] Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 26, 1854.

o31-law6mS* ELIZA B. GUHRAUER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 8 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 18, 1854.

s20-law6mS* HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of William B. McKinnon, No. 17 Carmine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1854.

JANE LAIRD, Administratrix.

d23-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late steamboat engineer on Long Island Sound, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 23 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 8, 1855.

SAMUEL CARPER, Executor.

ja9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WENT, otherwise called Wise, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. 109 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York Dec. 2, 1854.

RESOLVERT STEPHENS, } Executors.
d5-law6mS* JAMES ROWE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 28 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 8, 1854.

ELIAS F. GRANT, } Administrators.
n8-law6mS* LUCY C. LOVETT, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 8 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1854.

STEPHEN B. TURNER,
d30-law6mS* Administrator of Charles B. Turner, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DAVIS, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of Isaac Moses, No. 28 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 7, 1855.

ANN ELIZA DAVIS, Administratrix.

f8-law6mS*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, G. W. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 15 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are requested to present the same to the Secretary, at his office, No. 15 Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

DOUGLASS IN THE ASSEMBLY

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

A STRUGGLE AND A DEFEAT.

THE HARLEM RAILROAD OVERCHARGING.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

THE HARLEM BRIDGES.

Temperance Again.

THEY RENEW THE FIGHT.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9.

The Senate met this morning, went through with a trifle of routine business, and then—like sensible people, and very unlike Senators—adjourned over until 7 o'clock on Monday evening.

In the Assembly, all the regular Orders were laid upon the table, until "motions and resolutions" was reached, then Mr. BLATCHFORD moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. This was carried, much to the satisfaction of the attendants, at least.

AFTER THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the action of the Harlem Railroad Company in charging extra fare on way-passengers.

It is charged that the Harlem Company are in the habit of charging as high as five cents a mile for those way-passengers who cannot or do not procure tickets previous to entering the cars. For instance, between Hunt's Bridge and Bronxville, a distance of two miles, the fare cannot be more than six cents, or three cents a mile—yet they charge five cents extra, because the passenger has not obtained a ticket before the train starts, so that he pays eleven cents for the two miles. The Company adheres to this rule, even where they have no ticket-sellers at the stations where the passenger may join the train.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Mr. COOPER called from the table the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to direct the Adjutant-General to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce, in the First Military Division, a compliance with section 8, article 1, title 4, of the Militia laws of this State, passed April 17, 1854; and in so doing to cause such transfer of companies as may be necessary to accomplish a uniformity of dress in the several regiments, so far as the same can be done without changing the dress of any company.

The calling up of the resolution was the signal for a commotion, which was only allayed by the explanation of Mr. WATERBURY, who assured members that this was not one of SAM's bantlings—that the old gentleman had not the slightest interest in the proposed resolve. It then passed, as a matter of course. The following is the section of the Militia law which it is proposed to enforce:

SEC. 8. The eight battalion companies in each regiment shall be either artillery, infantry or riflemen, as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem proper to direct.

The resolution, after the explanation, was passed by a unanimous vote.

THE USE OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

The State Agricultural Society applied for the use of the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of holding their annual meeting therein. The request was granted.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS WANTS THE SAME.

Mr. O'KEEFE read a letter from "a distinguished colored gentleman, resident in this city," asking the use of the Assembly Chamber, on Friday evening of next week, for FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who desired to deliver a lecture on "The Rights of Man." It was moved to lay the application on the table, which motion was lost, and after some discussion, in which Mr. WATERBURY, of Westchester, and Mr. STEVENS, of Genesee, advocated the granting of the request, the motion made by Mr. O'KEEFE was adopted. Is it not an evidence of the progress of toleration, when three of the most distinguished Democratic members of the House, forgetting past prejudices, unite in offering and urging the passage of a resolution, recognizing a colored citizen as worthy of something more than the plantation and the lash!

THE BILL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

On motion of Mr. MAY, the order of "motions and resolutions" was laid upon the table, and the House brought to the order of "unfinished business," which made the resolutions to refer the "bill for the suppression of intemperance" up for consideration.

Mr. STEBBINS, Maine Law, moved the adoption of the first part of the resolution offered yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill for the suppression of intemperance be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Select Committee which reported the bill and five additional members to be appointed by the Speaker, with power to report complete; and that the Select Committee be instructed to report the bill complete on Monday next.

This motion prevailed, under a call—Ayes 56, Nayes 30. Mr. STEBBINS then moved the adoption of the second division of the resolution, as follows:

"That the final vote be taken on the third reading of the bill on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, and that said third reading be the special order for that time."

This required a two-third vote, and, the roll being called, it was adopted—Ayes 68, Nayes 29. Mr. LEIGH moved to reconsider the vote on the last motion.

O'KEEFE, anti-Maine Law, moved to lay that motion on the table. This was voted down—Ayes 29, Nayes 61—and then the House refused to reconsider the vote, adopting the resolution to refer and report complete, by Ayes 34, Noes 61.

Mr. STEBBINS, M. L., then moved to lay on the table the regular order of business, and gave notice that he should continue that course until the order of "motions and resolutions" was reached, as he desired to propose the suspension of the 38th rule. The roll was called on the motion made by Mr. STEBBINS, and resulted, Ayes 54, Noes 52. "General Orders" was next announced. Mr. MAY, M. L., moved to lay this order on the table, and the motion prevailed without a call of the roll. The order of "presentation of petitions" was announced. The first petition presented was about to be referred, when Mr. O'KEEFE called for its reading. It was read through. Another followed with the same call, and the reading in accordance with the call. When the County of Cayuga was called, Mr. WOOSTER, Maine Law, moved to lay the order of "presentation of petitions" on the table, for the purpose of getting on towards the coveted "motions and resolutions!" "Here the Temperance front ranks broke, and the opponents of the bill gained their first victory. The motion to suspend was lost, and the order was proceeded with. When the County of Monroe was called, Mr. STEBBINS presented a remonstrance against the passage of an act to regulate the sale of patent medicines. Mr. O'KEEFE called for the reading of the remonstrance, which was pending, when Mr. STEBBINS moved to dispense with the further reading. The vote was called, Ayes 41, Noes 1. Mr. O'KEEFE raised the point of order, that a quorum had not voted. Well taken, and the vote taken again. Still no quorum, and the vote recalled. Again no quorum, and Mr. O'KEEFE moved a call of the House. Refused, and the vote again called, when the Speaker reminded members that the rule required them to vote whenever within the Bar of the House, when the question is stated. Under this ruling the vote came up to Ayes 54, Noes 12—a quorum, and the reading was dispensed with. No further interruption was made to the presentation of petitions, until

MR. LEIGH ROSE TO A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

During his temporary absence from his seat, Mr. O'KEEFE had asked and obtained leave of absence for himself (Mr. LEIGH) for three days. O'KEEFE is one of the practical men, and had been enabled to perpetrate this joke upon the leader of the Maine Law men without the trick being discovered. Mr. LEIGH did not put this exactly in the shape I have given it, but took the matter seriously, declaring that he felt it to be his duty to his constituents to stay and take his part in the proceedings of the body to which he had been elected.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved that he himself should be allowed leave of absence for the remainder of the session. The House refused to grant the leave asked, and the gentleman from the First District subsided, and then

Mr. MAGUIRE, who rose to a question of privilege on behalf of the entire New-York delegation, read from a New-York Sunday paper an article about the bill to increase the capital stock of one of the New-York Gas Light Companies. He read the article through, and made some comments, in which the House appeared to agree, especially when he remarked that "there was no worse character than a New-York Alderman."

AT IT AGAIN.

These little interruptions being exhausted, the petitions came flooding in again, and on almost every conceivable subject. The bill to regulate the sale of patent medicines appears to have caused a great commotion. From all parts of the country there comes in an avalanche of remonstrances—at least thirty this morning—and a prospect that the tide has only commenced to run this way. They are referred to the Medical Committee having the bill in charge. That Committee is made up of old fine practitioners, so that the remonstrances must be very strong if they carry the bill overboard. The bill simply requires that the ingredients of all patent medicines shall be named in the label placed on the box or bottle in which the medicine may be enclosed.

JACK TAR'S CHILDREN.

The Directors of the Asylum for the Destitute Children of Seamen ask that the Legislature will contribute for their use some of the surplus funds gathered from the sailor by the tax of a dollar every time he leaves port, now paid to the support of the Seamen's Retreat, or grant them an appropriation of $10,000. The petition bears the signatures of the lady officers of the Asylum and of the gentlemen advisers, among whom I notice the names of WM. H. ASPINWALL and MOSES H. GRINNELL.

THE HARLEM BRIDGES.

The citizens of New-York and the adjoining villages in the County of Westchester are sending up largely remonstrances against the further continuance of the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by the Harlem Bridge Company.

The citizens of Harlem are petitioning that the Harlem Railroad Company be made to construct a footpath at least six feet wide on the side of the new bridge.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

The President and Secretary and the seal of the Harlem Railroad Company, for the Directors thereof, represent that in consequence of large losses, incurred principally through frauds perpetrated during the past year, they desire to submit to the Stockholders a proposition to reduce the par value of the shares of the old capital stock of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, from fifty to thirty dollars each, and ask the passage of a bill for that purpose.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN RALLY.

When the next order, "presentation of reports," was reached, the friends of the Temperance bill showed symptoms of being prepared for action. One of the file leaders moved to lay the order on the table. Carried. Ditto the next, and all succeeding down to "motions and resolutions" again, when Mr. STEBBINS offered the following resolve:

Resolved, That No. 38 be suspended so far as relates to the act entitled "An act for the suppression of intemperance," for the purpose of making said act upon the coming in of the report of the Special Committee thereon, the special order from day to day, from and after Tuesday, the 13th inst., to Wednesday, the 21st inst.

Mr. O'KEEFE rose to debate the resolve, and so used up the time until the hour of adjournment, when the Speaker's hammer fell—cutting off the resolution, and one of the most brilliant of Mr. O'KEEFE's metaphors.

In accordance with the resolution of reference adopted, the Speaker appointed the following additional members to the Special Committee on the subject of intemperance:

Mr. WISNER, Maine Law Whig;
Mr. LOWRIE, Maine Law Whig;
Mr. RIDER, Maine Law Democrat;
Mr. COMSTOCK, Anti-Maine Law Whig.
Mr. WAGER, Maine Law Democrat.

The following was the original committee:

Mr. STEBBINS, Maine Law Whig.
Mr. AITKEN, Anti-Maine Law Democrat.
Mr. LEIGH, Maine Law Independent.
Mr. L. MILLER, Maine Law Whig.
Mr. MAY, Maine Law Whig.
Mr. DERMONT, Anti-Maine Law Whig.
Mr. MASTERS, Maine Law Democrat.
Mr. C. P. JOHNSON, Maine Law Whig.
Mr. SHARING, Anti-Maine Law Democrat.

This Committee are to report the bill complete on Monday night, and then will probably be renewed the Parliamentary tactics resorted to this morning, and which were so ably sustained by the minority. The fact is, the Temperance leaders do not manœuvre well in the open field. They get outflanked and divided before they know in what direction the enemy is marching, and unless they do better in future they are gone, hook and line. Gentlemen of the Assembly, you must perfect your drill, and learn your forces to stand fire. J. B. S.

[Communicated.]

Dr. Hunter on Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. VI.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The term BRONCHITIS has hitherto been commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. In my last letter on LARYNGITIS, it will be remembered, I described the windpipe, at its entrance into the lungs, as dividing into two branches. These branches are the beginning of the "Bronchial Tubes"—one enters the right lung, the other the left—and each subdivides into innumerable smaller tubes, like the branching out of a tree. These tubes are called "*Bronchial Tubes*," and ramify through the whole internal substance of the lungs, ending in little clusters of cavities, called "*Air Cells*." When we speak of disease of the Bronchial Tubes, or Bronchitis, therefore, we speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the throat, as has been so commonly supposed.

BRONCHITIS is a disease of the lining or mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external or foreign influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of workshops, or which float upon the wind in dusty cities—by the hundred irritating causes which meet us in almost every place. This irritation leads to inflammation of the membrane, deranges its healthy action, changes the character of its secretions, and sets up a train of symptoms to which we apply the name "Bronchitis." There are two kinds of Bronchitis—*Acute* and *Chronic*.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS,

Is commonly known as a "*Cold in the Chest.*" It commences as a catarrh, or "cold in the head," attended by pain over the forehead, and a sense of stuffing in the nose. The irritation extends rapidly to the throat, causing the tonsils to swell, and the fauces to become inflamed. Gradually the inflammation extends to the *larynx* and a feeling of *roughness* is experienced in the windpipe, attended by frequent attempts to clear the throat. Soon a sense of titillation occurs in the same part, causing the patient to cough. Next comes a tightness across the chest, and a stuffed or oppressed breathing—the irritation has reached the lungs, and obstructs the free entrance of the air. After a time the cough ceases to be dry, as it was at first, and a thin, saltish, irritating water is discharged every few minutes. This secretion rapidly increases in quantity, and the cough becomes almost constant. But soon a change takes place in the *quality* of the matter expectorated. It becomes thicker and less salt to the taste—then whitish in color, and then yellow. Gradually the cough abates, the sense of chilliness ceases, the pulse loses its frequency, the oppression in the chest passes off, and health is soon fully reëstablished. This is the usual course of a mild attack of Bronchitis, commonly called a "Cold in the Chest."

Generally, acute Bronchitis subsides entirely at the end of a week or ten days, when the patient returns again to his usual health. But frequently the more acute symptoms, *only*, subside, the cough and expectoration continuing after the fever has wholly disappeared—constituting what is termed

CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

In this form there is sometimes slight fever towards evening. The patient does not regain his wonted strength or flesh, but remains a little paler than before the attack. He experiences a shortness of breath on exercising, and has a slight but continued sense of oppression in the chest. The cough and expectoration diminish, or entirely disappear during the Summer; but immediately manifest themselves again on the return of Winter, when the expectoration becomes very copious. Hectic fever often supervenes, with night-sweats, and rapid wasting of the flesh and strength; and the patient may die with all the symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption.

It is very common to meet this disease, in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "*Winter cough.*" It comes on each Winter, and as regularly subsides during the Summer; but at every succeeding occurrence it manifests itself in greater severity; and the recovery in the following Summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends *slowly, but surely*, to a *fatal termination*.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the *quantity* and *quality* of the matter expectorated. In color and consistence, the expectoration is very much like gum-water, and varies from one to several pints in twenty-four hours. I recently had a gentleman under successful treatment, who assured me that he frequently raised a pint and a half in the course of the morning. Usually there are two *fits of coughing* in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the *morning*; the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale, bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some patients die from exhaustion in five or six months; but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called *Dry Bronchitis*, from the fact that in the quantity of matter expectorated, it is the very opposite of the variety we have just considered. The essential character of *Dry Bronchitis* consists in chronic inflammation, attended by a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, of a *greenish* or *bluish-white* color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes *sealed* up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that, in some degree, it is probable that two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of *Dry Bronchitis* are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being *short breathed*, when ascending an elevation, or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on every slight exertion. By some, this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, *difficulty of breathing* comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of a *tightness* in the chest, which is relieved by cough, and the expectoration of a tough, *jelly-like* substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to the patients themselves. On inquiring if they *have a cough*, they will, almost without exception, answer, "No!" yet, during your conversation, they *will, perhaps, hack*, and raise a *little jelly-like* mucus half a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in *paroxysms*, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "*nervous*." If the stomach be at all deranged, it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "*stomach cough*," or as being caused by "*liver disease*;" while, in fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine function, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so gratifying in being assured by the kind, attentive and intelligent family physician, that there is "*no danger of Consumption*;" that "this cough is a *mere trifle, and will speedily pass away if only left to itself*;" that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks *the important fact* that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease *of this organ*; *that this gratifying opinion, therefore*, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "*coughs of long standing*," unattended by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. The "NEGLECTED COLD," which so often proves the herald of Consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress—and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads, should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on by *sure gradations*, to a premature *grave*.

In addition to these varieties of Bronchitis—all of which, it will be for you to remember, have their seat in the mucous membrane of the air-tubes of the lungs—there are several others, which are less common, and therefore, of less importance. Of these we have a form of *plastic inflammation*, characterized by a kind of false membrane forming on the inside of the tubes, sometimes only in the larger branches, and again extending through the *smallest ramifications*. It is, in fact, more commonly seated in the smaller tubes, diminishing their size considerably. Again we have the very opposite to this state—namely, an enlargement or dilatation of the air-tubes. This occurs in several forms. The bronchial tubes, in one lobe, or a whole lung, may be enlarged *uniformly*; *or they may be merely swelling out at the extremity*, in a globular form; or there may be alternate *contractions and dilatations along the tubes*.

In addition to these, we have ulcerations of the mucous membrane of the lungs, resembling (of the same character, and produced by the same causes as) ulcerations in the throat.

TREATMENT.

If you have read carefully what I have said on the seat of Bronchitis, viz., that it is *within* the lungs, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any remedy which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Applications of *nitrate of silver* to the throat are utterly useless, since they do not reach the fountain of the evil. Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your physician informs you that your affection is *Bronchitis*, and straightway you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "*every second or third day to your throat*." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequence which sprung from it, it would be of less importance; but the *disease* within your lungs is all this time gaining a firmer hold—the mucous membrane is becoming *thickened* and the smaller bronchial tubes *closed up*. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from *venous* to *arterial*. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a *dark* to a *bright red color*. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes, the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system—impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging digestion. Under this condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no warning given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon brings forth its fruit in the melancholy changes which mark the progress of consumption. Thus consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis, by placing reliance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand desideratum, in the treatment of *all* diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same rule holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by inhalation we can reach, thoroughly and *naturally*, all *diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells* of the lungs.

What, then, is Inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance, it means a *mode* of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply, that the one is *inhaled* or breathed, while the other is *swallowed*. I am thus explicit in order to show that ALL medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary but for the fact that many who write to me regarding the treatment, and whose communications I am always happy to receive, appear to have got the erroneous idea that "Inhalation," instead of a new mode of practice, is some specific remedy or nostrum, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by expectorant inhalations. Having attained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation on which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the inflamed surface. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation in Bronchitis, is as follows: The Inhaler, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half-filled with cold, warm or hot water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prescribed for a dose are then added, and the patient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well, without straining or violence. The fluid, being medicated, thoroughly impregnates the air with its properties. On inhaling through the elastic tube, a vacuum is created, to fill which a stream of fresh air rushes down the glass tube, and breaks up in bubbles, throwing the whole into brisk agitation. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner, every effect that can be produced by medicine is obtained in the lungs with a degree of certainty unequaled. By simply varying the medicines put into the fluid, the vapor is rendered "expectorant," "soothing," "stimulating," "alterative" or "astringent," at pleasure. If faithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical cure.

There is one point more to which I will advert before I close, and that is the unwillingness of those suffering to acknowledge themselves in any danger, until their disease has reached an advanced stage. This has, no doubt, arisen in a great degree, from the presumed hopelessness of such cases. Still it is suicidal—for all who have a frequent desire to "*clear the throat*," and who become fatigued and "*out of breath*" on every slight occasion, are on the high road to those changes and symptoms which constitute pulmonary consumption. This disease begins, in a majority of cases, as a "*cold*," ending in a "*sore throat*"—gradually it extends down the windpipe, rendering the voice slightly hoarse and indistinct, first observed on reading aloud—and, finally, it involves the "*bronchial tubes*" and "*air cells*." The seat of the primary disease is the mucous membrane of the throat, windpipe and bronchial tubes. The expectoration comes from this membrane, and the tubercular matter is deposited on its surface. If, therefore, you would avoid the dangers which attend Consumption in an advanced stage you will not disregard these signs of impending evil: but, by prompt and judicious means, seek to restore the offending organ to its former tone and health. You may think I give undue importance to these affections, from which most persons suffer in some degree; but go to those among your own immediate relatives and friends who are now in the last stage of *Consumption*, and ask them *how their disease* began. They will, in almost every instance, tell you of a *slight cold*, a *hacking cough, or a little soreness in the throat*, which were treated as scarcely worthy of notice a few months ago; and will add that *their cough grew worse—their expectoration increased*—that hectic fever set in, and they began to lose flesh. Still, they regard it as only a "*slight bronchial affection*," and, utterly unconscious of their true state, have journeyed onward to the brink of the grave, now yawning to receive them, as tributes from ignorant or injudicious practice!

I cannot too strongly impress upon the minds of those suffering from catarrhal or bronchial affection, the importance of this connection. If catarrh and sore throat were successfully treated, we should have few cases of Bronchitis. If Bronchitis was generally cured, we should have few cases of Consumption. All are but links in the same chain, and hang upon each other as cause and effect.

In my next communication I shall take up the subject of "Consumption;" and it is probable, from the importance of the disease, that my remarks will be continued through several letters.

I am, &c., ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 6, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor HOLLOWAY has been presented to *most of the potentates of Europe!* Because the public is not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these medicines. Almost any case of asthma, or cold on the chest, is cured by rubbing in plenty of ointment, and using the pills. Sold at the manufacturer's, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

SIX COMPLETE STORIES.—The *True Flag* for the coming week contains six capital stories, all complete in themselves. One of them throws considerable light upon the authorship of "Ida May." The Goblin Concert, by Cymon, is a excellent hit. Single copies, four cents. Sold everywhere. DEXTER & BROTHER, Wholesale Agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

$10.—One hundred lessons in Writing for $10, or time unlimited, at BROWN's splendid rooms, No. 310 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Mr. BROWN received the highest prize, the only silver medal, awarded for writing at the World's Fair.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 8, in the Reformed Dutch Church on Washington-square, by Rev. Geo. L. Hare, of the M. E. Church in John-st., Mr. DANIEL BURLIN to Miss SARAH L. MILLER, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, by Rev. Mr. Gillespie, WILLIAM SLOANE, of New-York, to MARIA L., daughter of William Corning, Esq., of Hempsteadburg, Orange Co., N. Y.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 8, by Rev. John Van Liew, ANDREW A. TEN EYCK, Esq., of Somerset Co., N. J., to Mrs. LOUISA STODDARD, daughter of Jacob Lane, deceased, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

☞ Michigan papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, JAMES UNDERHILL, (late of Yorktown, Westchester Co.,) aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at Friends' Meeting-house, Downing-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, MATILDA, relict of James Knipe, deceased, in the 47th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 128½ Forsyth-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, of consumption, JOHN SAVAGE, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 88 Clinton-st.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 9, WILLIAM MURTLAND, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Gelly's Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend his funeral, without other invitation, from his late residence, No. 64 Hudson-st., on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 7, GEORGE FRANKLIN, youngest son of Thomas and Almira Dugard, aged 2 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 221 West 20th st.

In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, in his 29th year, JASPER VAN KEUREN, eldest son of the late Capt. Cornelius Van Keuren, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 151 West 27th-st., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 9, ALEXANDER MCKILVEY, aged 65 years.

The members of Hope Lodge, No. 244 F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, the members of Fr[illegible] Division, No. 3, S. of T., Mohegan Tent, I. O. of O. F., Warren Temple of Honor, No. 12, together with the relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 173 West 16th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 11, at 12½ o'clock M.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, LOUISE, only daughter of Edgar L. and Mary Ann Foster, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her father, No. 420 2d-av.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, SAMUEL MOUSLEY, in the 52d year of his age.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, BARTHOLOMEW, youngest son of Bartholomew B. Purdy, aged 1 year, 10 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 22 Spring-st., on Saturday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, aged 84 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 29 Allen-st., on Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 o'clock.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 Laight-st., at 1½ o'clock, to-morrow afternoon, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills, for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 8, MARIA, third daughter of Rev. John Brady.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother-in-law, W. A. E. Clement, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Houston-st., between Eldredge and Forsyth-sts., next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, of malignant scarlet fever, at No. 60 West Washington-place, CHARLES SOUTHWORTH, Jr., aged 22 years, greatly lamented.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 9, MAHALAH, wife of Samuel Smith, aged 36 years.

☞ Albany papers will please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY CARPENTER, aged 68 years, 4 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 116 South 2d-st., Williamsburg.

At Staten Island, on Friday, Feb. 9, HENRY H. FOUNTAIN, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, near the Quarantine, Staten Island, on Monday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Bayridge, L. I., on Sunday, Feb. 4, FRANKLIN RYERSON, youngest son of Uriel Ryerson, aged 11 months and 6 days.

At Medford, Mass., on Sunday, Feb. 4, LUCY ALLEN, wife of the late Andrew Blanchard, Jr., of that place.

At Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday, Feb. 2, MARTHA JANE, wife of Jas. M. Crofts, (of the City of Hudson, and daughter of Jno. Crawford, Esq.,) in the 24th year of her age.

At San Francisco, Cal., on Thursday, Jan. 18, FRANK, youngest son of Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., aged 3 months and 18 days.

At Paris, on Wednesday, Jan. 23, WM. HUNT NOYES, eldest son of the late Thomas J. Noyes, of Newark, N. J., aged 27 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9.

$3,000 Kentucky 6s......103	100 Cum. Coal Co..........s3 30½
7,000 Virginia 6s........ 93½	200 do.................. 30½
5,000 do...................s 93½	200 do...............b30 30½
15,000 do...................... 93½	100 do...............b60 30½
1,000 California 7s, '70.... 91	100 do.................. 30½
1,000 North Carolina 6s.... 98	300 N. Y. Cen. R. R....b60 94
4,000 Indiana State 5s...... 82½	5 do.................... 93½
5,000 Missouri 6s...........s3 94½	100 do...............s60 93½
4,000 Louisiana 6s.......... 86½	100 do...............s30 93½
1,000 Erie 2d Mge. Bds...101½	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R....b3 75
1,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71..s3 81	50 do.................... 74½
28,000 Erie Bds. of '75....b3 85½	50 do.................... 74½
10,000 do...................b3 85½	200 do.................... 74½
10,000 do..................b30 85¼	50 do...............b60 75
10,000 do....................b30 85½	50 do...............s60 73½
1,000 Hud R 2d Mge. Bd.... 74	50 Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. R. 87
18,000 do.................b60 74½	50 Erie Railroad.......... 47½
1,000 do..................b60 75	100 do...............b60 48
1,000 Mich. S. 8 ℔c. Bds... 95	150 do.................... 48
2,000 Mich. South. Bds...... 95	100 do...............b30 48
1,000 Pan. Bonds, 2d iss..... 89	100 do.................... 48
5,000 N. J. Cen. R R Bds.... 90	150 do...............s3 48
26,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.... 74½	150 do...............s3 48
20,000 do..................b60 75	150 do.................... 48
20,000 do...................s3 74½	100 do...................s 48
3,000 do...................... 74½	100 do...............b60 48
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. F'd B. 71	20 do.................... 48
10,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.... 90	100 do...................... 48
700 N. Y. Cen. 7s............ 90	50 do...............s60 47½
1,000 do......................b3 90	300 do.................... 48
500 do.......................... 90	100 do.................... 48
3,000 Indiana St. 5s........ 80	100 do...............b60 48
25 Merchants' Bank........123	100 do.................... 48
20 Mechanics' Bank........110½	400 Harlem Railroad.......... 30
5 Am. Exchange Bank....109½	150 do...............s3 30
10 Bank of N. America..... 98	300 do...............b60 30
20 Bank of America.........114½	300 do...............b30 30
10 Continental Bank........100½	100 Reading Railroad......... 76½
10 do.........................100½	300 do.................... 76½
10 Ohio Life & Trust Co.... 99	300 do.................... 76½
100 Canton Co...............s3 23½	300 do...............s3 76½
100 do.....................s60 23½	300 do...............a Apl. 77
300 do.......................s3 23	100 do...............b60 77
300 do.......................b30 24	50 Hudson R. R. R.......b3 32
500 do.......................s3 24	300 do...............b15 33
500 do......................b60 24½	300 do...............b30 33
200 do......................b30 24½	200 do...................... 33
200 Nicaragua Tran. Co.....s3 17½	100 do...............s3 33
100 do......................b60 17½	10 Michigan Cen R. R.... 93½
100 do......................b60 17½	15 New-Jersey R. R...........128
100 do......................s10 17½	100 Panama Railroad..............
100 do......................b30 17½	100 do...................b60 96
300 do......................s3 17½	50 Northern Ind. R. R.... 67½
15 Penn. Coal Co........ex 101	15 Galena & Chi. R. R..... 93
10 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.105	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SIMEON DRAPER sold this day at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

$10,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, redeemable in 1860......85

$3,000 Seven per cent. Third Mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company, due 1875....73½

$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond, due 1870......93

30 shares Bull's Head Bank......54½

Mr. MULLER and Mr. NICOLAY will both hold sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, to-morrow, Saturday, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s......82½	100 Illinois Cen. R. R.....s3 96
7,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s..........90½	100 do...................b60 96½
1,000 do..........................90	5 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.105
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds......74½	21 Galena & Chi. R. R.....94½
20,000 Erie Bds. of '75.....s3 85	70 do........................94
5,000 do......................b15 85½	100 Erie Railroad............47½
20 Metropolitan Bank.......104½	200 do........................47½
100 Canton Company......s3 24	50 do........................47½
200 do.....................b60 24½	100 do...................s3 47
200 Nic. Transit Co..........17½	100 do...................b60 47
100 Harlem Railroad.........30	100 do........................47
350 do......................s3 30½	100 do...................b15 47
300 Pennsyl. Coal Co. cash 101	100 do...................b15 47
100 Cumb. Coal Co.........s3 30½	50 Reading Railroad.........76½
200 do.....................b60 30	200 do...................b60 76½
100 do.....................s60 30	5 Nor. Ind. Construc's....90
100 do.....................b30 30	100 Hudson Riv. R. R........29
100 New-York Cent. R. R....94	100 do...................b15 29
100 do.........................94	100 do...................b60 29½
50 do..........................94	50 Harlem Preferred.......76
40 do.....................s3 94	

FRIDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The Foreign market and money advices, by the steamer *Atlantic*, in connection with the political news, received this morning, are not favorable in their relation to French and English interests—especially the latter—but the effect here is qualified by the tone of the private banking letters in regard to American credit. The Cotton market and trade at Liverpool and Manchester, without suffering a positive decline in prices, are not satisfactory. The latest opinions from this side of the extent of crop had no influence on speculation. The immediate scarcity of middling American Cottons was the chief support of prices. Large arrivals were in prospect, when it is apprehended a decline will be felt from the combined influences of heavy stocks, a very partial demand for goods at Manchester, the failures in the Australian and metal trades, dear bread, and the general indisposition to *speculate while the Eastern War threatens continuance*, if not increased complication. Breadstuffs are quoted higher, in the absence of Foreign supplies. Our ordinary State brands of Flour worth 42s. Ohio and Southern 44s. to 45s. 6d. Indian Corn, 44s. @46s. American Wheat 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d. Money keeps active, but not close in supply. The Bank reports a further loss of $1,755,000; making for the fortnight $7,525,000. Against this the screw steamer *Great Britain* from Australia had delivered $2,525,000 in Coin and Dust. The private London letters say that early in the week there was a quick inquiry for discounts at 5 ℔ cent. on the best bills, but later the inquiry fell off. Loans on Government securities were made at 3½ ℔ cent. There is no return of Gold from Paris, as anticipated after the failure of the English subscriptions to the French loan. The letters both from England and the Continent, as well as the circulars, are not unfavorable to the demand for our leading State and Railway Stocks. Prices had generally advanced, though not, of course, in proportion to the rapid rise on this side. BARINGS notice an inquiry for Pennsylvanias, Virginias and some other State loans. BELL quotes a fair business in other Stocks at an advance of 1@2 ℔ cent. SATTERTHWAITE says there was a moderate inquiry during the week, with sales of New-York Centrals, Pennsylvania Centrals, and Erie Thirds. The Bonds of the Illinois Central were dealt in at advanced rates and closed firm. Another house writes that some of the sales were by parties in London who had previously bought on speculation at lower terms. The War and Peace speculations are quite gloomy in commercial circles in England. The withdrawal of Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the Ministry was regarded as the evidence of a popular determination to carry on the war more vigorously, and the postponement of the Vienna Conference as precluding the hope of peace. This, however, it is well to remark, is not borne out by all our political advices. See our own London letter on our fourth page, and the leader of the London *Times* against sending another army to the Crimea. There is a Paris rumor, on the other hand, that the Emperor is disposed to make fight with Prussia, in the event she is not driven into offensive measures against Russia. The gloom in England is heightened by numerous failures growing out of the Australian and metal speculations. MILLER & THOMPSON; HAIRE, HAGER & Co.; JAMES SPENCE; BOYD, LAWSON & Co.; ROGERS, LAWRY & Co., and others are positively announced in the bankrupt list, and rumor was busy with other names. The trade accounts from Australia are much the same we had here from California some time ago; and the advices from British India and China scarcely more encouraging. Trade in the manufacturing districts was suffering in consequence, and a further heavy decline in the Export values of the kingdom anticipated. The Greek merchants, whose flag has been admitted to the Turkish ports in the Levant, were the principal buyers of goods in Manchester. The Funds fluctuated on the London Stock Exchange, from political causes, 90⅞ to 91⅛, closing 91@91⅛. The Bank return was regarded, present and prospectively, as unfavorable. The gold reports from Melbourne show a current falling off of 12½ ℔ cent. in the deliveries from Geelong, but other fields maintain their average productiveness. The total deliveries at Melbourne, (partly estimated for the fourth quarter,) were $77,090,000, against $70,530,000 in 1853.

The first impression this forenoon in Wall-street, in regard to the foreign news, was that the Stock market would fall, under its unfavorable influence. The accounts certainly look like a further drain upon our Gold resources. As long as the war continues to entrench on the bullion of the Banks of France and England, and our supply from California tempts the convenient resort to New-York shipments, the chances are that a liberal share of the Exchanges with Europe will be carried on in this shape. We stated in our last notice that the last Bank Averages would probably prove the highest in Specie for some weeks to come. The orders to-day for ingots at the Assay Office, for shipment, strengthens this opinion; though on the other hand, we hear that at least two of our strongest Banks will show a larger average next Monday than on the last or any previous statements, and this after the transfer to-day of $650,000 to St. Louis and New-Orleans. The St. Louis transfer, $500,000, was made through the Sub-Treasury. The California mail brought $100,000 in drafts on that establishment. The bullion brokers will not have over $150,000 ready for shipment by the Havre packet to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury held a regular balance this afternoon, of $4,146,000. Receipts, including above half a million in exchange for a corresponding amount taken by PAGE, BACON & Co. at St. Louis, $553,073; payments $176,604. The Money market keeps easy. Very little done either in sterling or francs for the French steamer, but rates pretty full—109½@109¾ and 5.15@5.12½. The drafts made by BURGOYNE & Co. of San Francisco, on their correspondents here, were refused payment to-day.

The business in Stocks to-day was again large on the Bond list, the sales summing up $346,000, and embracing all the leading Railway loans and the more active of the State Stocks. Prices were generally firm, and the buying pretty spirited, particularly in Erie Bonds of 1875, (new loan,) and Hudson Third Mortgage. Virginias fell off ½ ℔ cent. The share list was ½ ℔ cent. lower on Erie, New-York Central, and Harlem, with some disposition on the part of short sellers to increase their contracts. The same feeling extended to Cumberland Coal and Reading, but the closing bids, after a large business through the day, were nearly the same as on Thursday afternoon. The general market closed steady.

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods, this week, for the first time in several months, exceeds the corresponding week of last year, being $1,712,479, against $1,569,731. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	558	$296,701	164	$42,309	274	$97,539
Man. of Cotton	1,145	294,703	275	65,482	737	195,286
Man. of Silk...	365	359,359	1,282	184,380	229	82,284
Man. of Flax...	460	115,199	211	50,207	219	63,644
Miscellaneous.	366	117,405	730	98,199	1,154	37,194
Total......	2,950	$1,252,364	2,662	$361,145	2,614	$420,038
		361,145				1,252,364
Total entered....		$1,713,379	Total marketed....			$1,702,302

The following leading and comparative figures of the Quarterly Statement of all the Banks of *the State of New-York, Dec. 30, 1854*, against the previous Quarterly Statement of Sept. 23, are official from the Bank Department:

	Dec. 30.	Sept. 23.
General Loans..........	$129,657,599	$141,566,063
Loans to Directors........	9,516,054	9,718,011
Loans to Brokers........	2,342,691	3,486,343
Total Loans..........	$141,516,344	$155,171,417
Real Estate........	5,332,555	5,179,831
Bonds and Mortgages..	7,896,631	7,681,749
Stocks........	20,050,905	20,086,853
Specie........	12,478,729	13,681,505
Cash Items........	15,387,900	16,488,180
Bank Notes........	3,444,600	3,654,230
Due from Banks........	12,900,164	14,423,879
Other Resources........	2,175,908	2,878,333
Total Resources........	$221,702,709	$237,322,654
Capital Stock........	$83,208,998	$83,773,288
Profits reserved........	12,113,447	11,130,981
Registered circulation........	30,019,963	31,107,797
Old circulation........	305,977	310,659
Due State Treasurer........	2,453,115	3,458,797
Due Depositors........	60,925,078	81,061,108
Due Banks........	20,156,119	32,099,456
Other liabilities........	4,362,093	4,731,700
Total liabilities........	$221,703,666	$237,322,654

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from passengers and freight, of the New-York Central Road, during the month of January, 1854 and 1855:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855........	$169,549 58	$252,596 24	$422,135 82
1854........	161,289 87	174,196 27	335,389 14
Increase........	$8,259 71	$78,399 97	$86,676 68

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the California Rate Agent in regard to the payment of the Bonds of the State due 1st March next.

New-Orleans Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 7.

COTTON—Prices unchanged; demand active at previous rates. Sales 11,000 bales. COFFEE—No change in price, but business active. Sales 7,000 bags. FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, 7-16d.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Friday—First Board*—$500 Union Canal 6s, 61; $10,000 City 6s, '69, 91; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '70, 87; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 72½; 300 Lehigh 6s, '70, 90; $500 City Railroad 6s, (Hempfield,) 91; 100 Morris Canal, 14; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 150 Union Canal, 9½; 15 Reading Railroad, 38; 50 do., 38½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 30¼; 50 do., 30½; 100 Vicksburg Railroad, 9¾; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1¼; 100 Long Island Railroad, 16; 10 Girard Life and Trust Co., 28.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; City 6s, 91@91; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@85½; Reading Railroad, 38; Reading Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 14@14⅛; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 16@16½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1@2; Union Canal, 9@10.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

NAMES.	LEAVE	FOR.	DATE.
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3
Black Warrior	New-York	Havana and N. O.	Feb. 9
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 10
Union	New-York	Havre	Feb. 10
Star of the West	New-York	San Juan, Nic.	Feb. 10
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 14
City of Manchester	Liverpool	Philadelphia	Feb. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 17
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Hermann	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 28

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Hon. N. G. Upham and lady, N. L. Upham, F. A. Upham, Sir Wm. Henry Don, F. Lehman, Rev. I. Joyce, Miss M. Turner, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Rollason and 3 children, James Wootton, R. A. Colclough, W. H. Heydecker, Mr. and Miss Willis, J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, W. W. Van Beekirk, T. J. Lawton, H. C. Holbrook, C. Miller, M. Dolbec, J. Dickson, H. Hohl, J. Fitzgerald, J. Hallowell, J. Shaw, W. Broadbent, A. Faskin, Jas. Spear, W. Jarvis, S. Rivers, W. Horn, W. H. Sprenger, G. Rogers, B. F. Coburn, W. Symonds, A. Flagg, Capt. J. McWhan and family; Mr. Berling, Mrs. Muller and child; Miss Chenaud, J. M. Santo, J. Long, J. Wrightson, D. Laurent, Mr. Gallway, Mr. Tobrab, J. B. Lowry, Jas. Wright, Mr. McGorley, N. E. Randall, Mr. Caldwell, H. Simpson, Mr. Gomez, Mr. Noble, Mr. Clamet, Mr. Davison.

In ship Hendrik Hudson, from London—Mr. Wales and lady, of England.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 7 00	Sun sets...... 5 20	Moon rises...... 1 19
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.		
Sandy Hook... 1 11	Gov. Island... 2 01	Hell Gate...... 3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Saratoga, Trask, London, Slate & Co.

Bark Houston, Correy, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schrs. M. Platt, Day, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Princess Eleanora, Smith, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool Jan. 27, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Feb. 7, at 10 A. M., about 30 miles from Georges Shoals, passed ship St. Bernard, Mather, Havre Dec. 21, for New-York.

Ship Quickstep, (clipper,) Cook, London 52 ds., with mdse. and 40 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Passed Dungeness at 2 P. M., Jan. 18, and arrived at the Light-ship at 2 P. M., 8th inst. Fired guns for a pilot, but could not obtain one, and ran in this morning without any, not having seen a single boat. The Q. has experienced heavy weather from the Banks, and did not get a single observation of sun, moon or stars for the last 7 days, being a constant snowstorm, wind from N. W. to N. N. E.

Ship Centurion, Coombs, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Zerega & Co. Has been 12 ds. W. of Georges Banks. The C., while towing up the Bay on Wednesday last, (7th inst.,) went ashore on the West Bank, but was got off without any serious damage.

Ship Hendrik Hudson, (packet,) Smith, London and Portsmouth 32 ds., with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan. Has been 8 ds. W. of Nantucket, with heavy snow storms and gales. A portion of the crew are badly frozen.

Ship Henry Reed, (of Hallowell,) Dearborn, Antwerp 50 ds., with mdse. and 207 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co. Experienced heavy weather W. of the Banks. Jan. 26, lat. 43, lon. 46, saw a large ship steering E., apparently new, showing a white signal with a black cross and 4 letters, one in each corner, and 8 letters at the bottom. The H. R. was anchored at Quarantine last night.

Below.

Ship St. Bernard, Mather, Havre Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Lane & West.

Ship Isaac Webb, Bryer, Liverpool Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

SAILED—Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, Havana and New-Orleans.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 7—Arr. schr. Mary Eddy, New-York.

Latest Liverpool Ship News.

Arrived 27th—Ships America, Barstow, New-York; Minnesota, Allen, New-York.

In the River Outward Bound—Loraine, Morgan, Baltimore; St. Patrick, Kinney, New-Orleans; Anglo Saxon, Bunting, New-York; E. Z. Hartshorne, New-York; Rotunda, Lunt, Charleston; Windermere, Wilson, New-Orleans. All cleared and to sail on the 28th.